The Bombay Gazette.

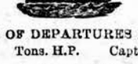
No. 12,735—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottle.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partlit	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR ...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	1029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL.	4499 800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029 700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.....	4113 800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE....	G. Nicolich ...	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON..	L. Lemesich...	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.....	E. Deperis ..	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....	E. Perini..	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA....	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
,, ,, B ,,	,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	per packet	0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 5th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,211 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about 5th October, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th September 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL.....	R. Phillips ...	2,700	300	12th Oct.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carries no surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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Per box, 12 As. ; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

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DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.
COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.
COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
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CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,,	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, beaded Toes ... from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are consciously recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore :
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Bombay, 18th September 1889.

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OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN FORBES," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a public holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th September 1889.

NOTICE.—I have been this day APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID invented by Messrs. GAILHARD and A. BRETEL of Marseilles.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

27, Apollo Street,

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose name stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of September 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
A.W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, September 28, 1889.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esqr., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 12th October 1889, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody and Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, C.S.I., on the Board.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, C.S.I., and Hurkisondas Narotumdas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 4th October to Saturday, the 12th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 30th September, 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured for 8 either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,192,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be accredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

FOR SALE.

OWING to WANT of CAPITAL it has been resolved to sell as a going concern the business, stock in trade, &c., of Messrs. JOST and Co., Mechanical Engineers, of Bombay.

The above is a thoroughly good investment and capable of realizing large profits.

For full particulars apply to JOHN BRISTED (Trustee and Receiver).

JOST & CO.,
Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 2th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.

Bombay, 30th September 1889.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH DIVIDEND of (Rs. 20) Rupees Twenty per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th September 1889.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1889.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1889, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889, and to declare a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 2nd October 1889, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1889.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR

OR

BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations:—

In POONA.—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, and at Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Girgaum.

At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.

At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 1 at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,

Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Heidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfraenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ ..	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ...
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ...

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	qts. ...Rs. 15 0	„ ...
Margaux	„ „ 20 0	„ ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0

From Jos. DIATZL, BUDAPEST.

Carlovitz	qts. 13 0	..
„	„ 13 0	..
Szamordin	„ 21 0	..
Ofner	„ 21 0	..

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	„ ..
P Scithean and Fil's Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s " Brandy	„ 21 0	„ ..
A. Doignon Fils & Co	„ 22 0	„ ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	....

WHISKY.

Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0	....
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 24 8	....
„ „	„ 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKERS.

First-class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Finest)	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, From 1bs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 5 lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.
Italian Butter	(1 lb.) „ 1 0	per tin.
Danish „	(„) „ 1 4	„

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Celery	Rs. ..	Rs. 0 10
French Beans	„ ..	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

From J. H. PILLMANN, NACHFOLGER BRANNOCHRING.

Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs 1 8
Peas	„ 0 12	„ 0 10
Carrots	„ ..	„ 0 12
Cut Beans	„ 0 10	„ 0 8
Turnips	„ ..	„ 0 12
Turnips Cabbages	„ ..	„ 0 12
Cabbages	„ ..	„ 0 12
Sasoyer Kohl	„ ..	„ 0 12
Champignons	„ 1 0	„ 0 12
Mushrooms	„ 0 10	„ 0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"'COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR,' now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "'Thilum' such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and

[43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see list below), in Bottles, 2s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating commenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE eff

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	957½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	519
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100		90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 25	557
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		620
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
Bunder Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,210
Chaya Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	440
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5 0	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	930
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..	420	1,000	1,000	.. ...	83
Guzerat S. & W. Co..					
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	..	662½
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	745
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased ..	600 1,483	500	500	Rs. 1	100
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	—	900	1,000	—	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	935
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	100	100	Rs. 40	390
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	149
Madras United S.	5004		1,000	Rs.100	1,900x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	825	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	104
Mazagon S. & W. Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,620
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1140
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	100	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000		250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	375
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeraragum S.& W Mfg	800		500		..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259			230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	467½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	515
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	800
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	} 10 } p.ct	202 152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co. Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	30
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		44
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mody & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 236
Bar Silver, 11/12 be terneee	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-8
Pekin do.	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98-3-4
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. cts. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate
London Banks.....	On demand		1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic....		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.		1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do....	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do	do....	74½
Do.	6 Do.	do...	175½
Calcutta.....	At sight		160 1-4
Do.	60 days	do...	99¼
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do...	99¼
China	60 Do.	do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·805
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind.* ..WSW, SW., W, SSW, W, WSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	195
Fall of Rain.....	0·04
Total fall during month	2·43
,, ,, year	83·76
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th Sept.	0·04

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Tournament—First Ties.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assam (s), from Aden ; Harmonie (s), Zanzibar ; Taif (s), Mauritius ; and Parthenhope (ship), New York.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Stella and the Clan Forbes arrived in harbour on Sun day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Oriental and the s. s. Taif arrived in harbour yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra *s. s.* Brindisi will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st September 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 11,620 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 21st September 1889 shows an decrease of Rs. 20,312 in receipts.

A STRAY CANOE.—An empty canoe was found floating in the sea beyond the middle ground on Saturday last. The boat was picked up by some boatmen coming from Oorun and made over to the Port Officer.

ACCIDENT AT THE CENTRAL PRESS.—Peerajee Ramjee, a labourer, while at his work at the Old Central Press on Sunday was severely injured by the fall of a beam upon him. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following paper will be read by Mr. J. D. Inverarity—"The Indian Bison with some notes on striking him."

A NEW SCHOOL.—The ceremony of establishing a Vade Pathsala, a school for learning Vade, or religion, will take place in Sree Venkatesh's Temple, near Bhooleshwur, on the Dussera Holiday, the 4th instant, when all the members of *Garud Sarasvat* community are requested to attend.

STEALING PERFUMES.—Bugwansing Dwarkasing was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of stealing a bottle of rose-water from a shed in the Prince's Dock on the 28th of September. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and as he had been a man of good character the Magistrate finedhim Rs. 10.

THE THREE-CARD TRICK.—Ismail Ally, a noted gambler, was yesterday charged by Inspector Guider at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with being found practising the "three-card" trick at Byculla on Saturday evening last. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint and his several previous convictions for a similar offence, was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

THE PORT TRUST CASE.—The case in which Messrs. Hill, Sons, and Grenuan are charged by the Port Trust authorities with committing a breach of Port Trust bye-laws by overloading a crane came again before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Court yesterday. Mr. Conroy in addressing the court said that no one had proved that the package was over 30 cwt. in weight. Evidence was gone into, and the case was postponed till the 8th instant.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Isri Shewdeen, a sweet-meat seller residing at Clare Road, reports the theft of a gold neck ornament, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 65, from his premises on Saturday last. A woman named Moolee, residing at Bapty Road, reports the theft of property consisting of copper pots and pans, a clock, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs 48, from her premises on Saturday last during her absence from home.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 o'clock :

March.....Remembrance.....M Curry.
Grand Selection.The Yeoman of the Guard.A Sullivan.
Operatic Selection.from Il Trovatore.....Ferdi,
Valse.....Ambassadors..... H Klein.
Serenade.....Quand tu Chaules .....Gounod.
Polka .....Tout a La Joie.....Fahrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALLS FROM WINDOWS.—A Mahomedan girl named Fathma, aged 11 years, whilst looking out of a window at Serang Street on Saturday, lost her balance and fell into the street. She sustained very serious injuries to her head, and was conveyed for treatment to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Another accident of a similar character occurred to a Hindoo child aged 3 years, named Jeena Wullub. She fell from a window on the 2nd floor of a house at Lohar Chawl on Saturday and sustained serious injuries to the head and other parts of his body. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT OF GOATS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector George charged a noted character named Iroma Shaik Chand, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, before Mr. P. Ryan with the theft of two goats valued at Rs. 21. The two complainants to whom the goats belonged, on reporting their loss to the police, enquiry was made and the goats were traced to the possession of two men to whom the accused had sold the goats. Jooma Shaik Chand, on pleading guilty to both the charges, and also admitting his several previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SOLDIER SENT TO JAIL.—Private Butler, of the 2nd Gloster Regiment, was charged with having in his possession certain articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Stanley, Station Master of Colaba. Superintendent MacDermott informed Mr. Hamilton that about three weeks ago a dhobie lost some articles of wearing apparel. Six days ago he saw another dhobie washing the things he missed. The other dhobie said he got them from a soldier, and the first dhobie complained to the military authorities. Butler was put under arrest and his box searched, when several other articles were discovered. Butler stated that he got the things from an artillery-man, but although he was given an opportunity he could not point any man out. Butler made the same defence before the Magistrate, who, not considering the excuse sufficient, sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Bhickia Gopal, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was again charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing two chairs, valued at Rs. 5, from the premises of Mr. Fakeer Mahomed at Bellasis Road on Sunday last about noon. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman on duty at Bellasis Junction Road on Sunday afternoon while the prisoner was offering the two chairs for sale. The accused at first stated that he had brought the chairs from Bandora, and eventually he pointed out the complainant's house, whence he had stolen the chairs. Bhickia Gopal on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting his previous convictions was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EX-SALVATIONIST IN TROUBLE.—ArdeshirCowasjee was charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Constable MacCormack with stealing two fifty-rupee notes from Mr. Johnson, residing in the Alexandra Hotel. The complainant stated that the accused had belonged to the Salvation Army at one time, and when he (the complainant) was sick had been very good to him. He had visited him once or twice in the hotel, and on Saturday last had come again. As he said he felt unhappy at home, Mr. Johnson allowed him to sleep in the verandah. About five o'clock he awoke and saw the accused standing near a chest-of-drawers, where he had placed his purse, but he did not suspect anything. After he left he went to the drawer and found that two fifty rupee notes were missing. He informed the police, and the accused was arrested in the Salvation Hall on Sunday night. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector George charged a woman named Dhondee before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel and a metal watch, of the collective value of Rs. 20-12, the property of a woman named Cassee, from her residence at Chindee Bazaar Street, on Sunday morning. The prosecutrix on missing her property reported her loss to the police on Sunday about noon, stating she suspected the accused, who was a constant visitor of hers. That same afternoon the accused was passing by Duncan Road and the complainant pointed her out to a policeman, who arrested her. On being searched the stolen metal watch was found in her possession and subsequently on the house where Dhondee resided being also searched by the policeman the stolen articles of wearing apparel were also found. Dhonee on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. H. Rowbotham, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1889. The total number of bales pressed at all your factories for the past season amounts to 112,391 bales against 84,601 bales the previous year. Owing to the considerable reduction in the pressing rate in the Julgaum market, your Julgaum factory had to work during the season at a very low rate. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's net earnings, after providing for income tax, amount to Rs. 69,720-6-9. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 56,250 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 45 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 9 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company, and that the sum of Rs. 13,000 be transferred to Depreciation Fund Account, and the balance of Rs. 470-6-9 be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. P. A. Hormasjee retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 45 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. ; Rs. 13,000 were transferred to the depreciation fund, and Rs. 470-6-9 carried to next year's account. Mr. P. A. Hormarjee was re-elected a director. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the chairman, directors, secretaries, and treasurers for the able manner in which they conducted the business during the past year.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. H. Rowbotham, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted.

The directors have the pleasure to wait upon the shareholders with the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1889. During the year the Ahmednagar Factory was removed to Bhosawal, and this is likely to prove a valuable buying agency as the cotton sent down last year gave great satisfaction.

The total number of bales pressed last season at all your factories is 84,647 bales against 60,372 bales the previous year. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the credit balance amounts to Rs. 81,066-8-3. From this sum income-tax amounting to Rs. 1,700 has to be deducted, leaving an available balance of Rs. 79,366-8-3. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 55,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 11 per share free of income-tax being rather more than ¾ on the paid up capital of the company, and that Rs. 12,000 be carried to depreciation fund account, and Rs. 10,000 be transferred to reserve fund, and the remaining sum of Rs. 2,366-8-3 be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. Damodardas Tapidas retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were adopted, approved, and passed. A dividend of Rs. 11 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. Rs. 12,000 were carried to depreciation fund, and Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund. The appointment of Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas as a director in place of Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, resigned, was confirmed. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Manekshah Byramjee Master were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY C. C. *VS.* BARONET C. C.

A MATCH was played on Sunday between the above teams, ending in a win for the Bombay C. C. by 21 runs. The Baronett C. C. appeared first at the wickets, and were all out for 75 runs. Gagrat, the "Parsee Champion," exhibited excellent cricket and scored 23. Panthaky also played well and knocked up 11. Mathliwalla and Chouker bowled remarkably well. The Bombay C. C. scored 96. The chief contributors were Guzdar 21, Patel 12, S. Bharoocha 10, and Broker 10. When the last man went in only four runs were required to tie ; but Guzdar made a clean hit of five runs in the long field off Gagrat and secured a victory. The pair then made a determined stand, and were with much difficulty separated. Gagrat, M. Framji, N. C. Bharoocha, and Writer tried their hands with the ball. But the last named alone proved successful. The veteran Bharoocha does not at all seem up to the mark this season. In the second innings the Baronet playing till the call of time made 13 without the loss of a wicket. The following is the full score :—

BARONET C. C.
1st Innings.

D N Writer b Chouker	0
D B Tapia c Pouchkhana b Chouker.	3
M Framji b Mathliwala	6
D R Madon b Nathliwala	1
R D Ayerton b Chouker.....	6
B D Gagrat c Guzdar b Mathliwala...	23
N C Bapasola b Chouker	0
D F Dubash c and b Chouker	3
N C Bharoocha b Mathliwala	0
M F Merchant c Servai b Chouker ...	6
N P Panthaky st Broker b Mathliwala	11
B D Daruwalla not out	7
Extras.....	9
Total...	75

BOMBAY C. C.
1st Innings.

M M Surti c and B Gagrat	0
M H Sanjana b Writer	0
S P Servai b Writer	1
A B Chouker b Writer	3
B F Mathliwalla c Bapasola	10
S P Pouchkhana l-b-w	9
C S Patel c Panthaky b Bharoocha...	12
H R Broker b Gagrat	8
S D Bharoocha b Writer	10
D E Mody b Writer.....	5
D R Guzder st Papasola.....	21
S N Doctor not out.....	5
Extras.....	12
Total...	96

YOUNG REAY C. C. *VS.* SIR J. J. P. B. I. C. C.

A cricket-match was played between the Young Reay C. Club and the Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. Club on Sunday. The Young Reay contributed 61 in the first innings and 65 in the second. Messrs. J. Polishwalla in the first innings and P. Polishwalla in the second took 6 wickets for 3 and 13 runs respectively, bowled for the Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. Club. Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. Club scored 57 in their first innings. Messrs. B. Punthakey, H. Shroff, and S. Randelid scored 19, 11, and 10 respectively. For want of time the match was drawn.

THE Archbishop of Agra and the Bishops of Lahore and Allahabad have arrived at Simla for the consecration of the new Roman Catholic Church, the ceremony taking place on Sunday next.

THE Lahore paper announces the death at Mian Mir of Colonel S. E. Pemberton, commanding the R. A. at that station, and brother of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR HOOD, K.C.B., has been promoted to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He is a grand-nephew of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., created a Baronet for his Naval services, and he is a kinsman of the other Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., who was created Viscount Hood in the year 1796.

LAST year Mr. Charles Rivett-Carnac of the Accounts Department was deputed to make inquiries into the system of accounts prevailing in the Benares and Behar Opium Agencies. After some months of laborious investigation he found in many respects totally different systems in vogue in the two agencies. His recommendations for the introduction of a uniform system have met with the approval of the Government of India ; and the Bengal Government, acting under instructions of the Government of India, have just appointed a commission to make a hand-book of accounts and procedure, with a view to assimilete, so far as local circumstances allow, the practice of the two agencies. The Commission will consist of two officers of the Opium Department with the Member of the Board of Revenue as president. Mr. G. M. Gregory of the Benares Agency and Mr. John Christian of the Patna Agency are the opium officers selected for this duty, with Mr. John Beames as their president. The Commission, we hear, will begin its work after the Puja holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German s s Harmonie, 200 tons, Captain C Pfeil, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar in ballast.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain H W Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 44 deck passengers.

THE sailing ship Parthenope, 1,563 tons, Captain John C Heal, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of 54,400 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Coasting s s Kaveri, 543 tons, Captain H Keyzar, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Mandvi with a general cargo and 365 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,591 tons, Captain R G Taiff, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Cope, Mr Mereer, Mr Lyall, Mr Livermore, and Mr Saunders.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, which sails to-day at 2 p.m. :—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs T Ebden and infant, Rev Lisboa, Surgeon Doyle and Mr Narayen Hemchundra. For Aden—13 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's s s Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain R G Phillips, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H F Routledge, Mrs R Henri, and 2 children, Mr G Francoe, 4 deck passengers and 98 men of the s. s. Taroba.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Assam (s)	Gadd.....	Aden, Sept 34.
	Harmonie (s)	P feil	Zanzibar, Sept 4.
	Taif (s)	Bray	Mauritius, Sept 10.
	Parthenhope (sp).	Heal	New York, June 11.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nerbudda, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Karzgola, for Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast.
,, Taif, for Port Natal via Madras.
,, Assam, for Aden.
,, Sculptor, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
24	Malda s	Nash.....	Bombay, Sept. 5.
	Himalaya s	Hugill	Bombay, Aug. 20.
	Saint Oswald s ...	Macpherson.	Colombo, Sept 19.
	Maharani s	Edge.....	Singapore, Sept. 15.
	Khandala s	Alexander ...	Singapore, Sept. 9.
	Atiebrahman bg	Golam	Salif, Aug. 18.
26	Nowshera s	Liddiard.....	Singapore, Sept 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.—Steamer Endeavour.
Sept. 26.—Steamer Victory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s —3 bales wool, C Jooma and Co ; 57 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 250 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 80 bales wool, K Khooshal ; 1,915 cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co.

Kirby Hall s—2,005 cwts linseed cake, J H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munroe s—100 cwts carroway seed, Otto Martin ; 1,599 cwts bone meal, C Walsh and Co ; 2,500 India rubber, N Cullianjee ; 1,007 cwts bone meal, A Noor Mahomed ; 8 bales hides and skins, M Fazul ; 10 bales hida and skins, C Jooma and Co : 15 bales hides and skins O H Hassum.

Oriental s—20 bales hider and skins, E Latham and Co ; 11 bales hides and skins, C Jooma and Co ; 8 cwts fishmaws, 7 cwts mother of pearl shells, and 70 cwts gum arabic. W Poonja and Co ; 45 cwts gun arabic, J Anandjee.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s,—1,780 cwts wheat, and 1,029 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 475 cwts myrabolums, J. Essa ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s,—1 parcel gold corns, J. Viganand ; 6 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s,—998 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Londondery s,—2,100 cwts rapeseed, J C. Bushby and Co,

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Ebro s,—300 bales cotton, J. Lockhart and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s,—434 cwts ivory

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 5lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOLTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Cow and Calf, cheap. Calf 1 month old. 7 to 9 seers milk daily. Apply Mr. JOSEPH, Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla.

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE. —Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

ALBUMS, in Plush and Leather, a nice assortment to select from, also scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Hand-Bags, Companions, Blotters, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A handsome, strong, fast-trotting Grey Waler, 14-2, six years old, a perfect hack and trained in Riding School. Price Rs. 650. Apply to D. N. VAKEEL, Gowalia Tank, Vet. Stable.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never-failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting, and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALLA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Aqua-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. F. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

DAILY GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., Superior Ceylon Tea (Rose Pekoe) at Re. 1-8 per lb., Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA & Co., No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—" Charges, Rs. 3 per day each. Hotel is now much more improved in accommodation, &c., than last year. Every precaution and care will be taken to give satisfaction to Passengers and Visitors. Proprietor possesses the best certificates."—SHAPOORJEE BOMUNJEE, Proprietor.

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a Mill in Bombay. Apply with testimonials to D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., 6, Hornby Road.

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—M ARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar. Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

TO CAPITALISTS—A Chemist's Ærated Water Factory and General Business for Sale. Particulars on application to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Stud set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERIWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MR. C. A. GRAVES, SURGEON DENTIST. (TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.) 27, MEDOW STREET, OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

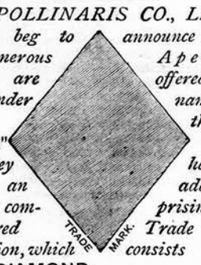
CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld., 18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE principal news regarding Saturday's markets, wired through Reuter, was included in our report of that evening. Advices meantime to hand through the same channel report that the Stock of Cotton in Liverpool was officially declared to be 367,000 bales, or some 68,000 bales less than Friday's estimate, and a press telegram says that a crisis was apprehended to-day in consequence. The week's Import of Linseed was 9,000 quarters, or 6,000 quarters less than was imported during the previous week. The Chartered Mercantile Bank declared a dividend for the past half year of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £43,000.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	5,75,276
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	2,09,645
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	19,99,345
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,469
Loans	Dec.	,,	12,88,611
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	6,97,436
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	2,869
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	7,12,897

The reduction of the Bank's minimum rate to 4 per cent. last Thursday has been followed by an absence of much actual change, on the whole, either way in the position of the Cash Balance, although in the items which go to make this up there has been material movement. It will be seen from the figures which we give above that in private Deposits there had been a falling off of nearly 20 lakhs, while Loans and Bills discounted had decreased to a nearly counterbalancing amount, the increase of some 7 lakhs disclosed by the Bank's statement being due to an accession of Government Deposits. In the open market there is no change to speak of in the position of Money, and accommodation is readily obtainable at the previous comparatively easy terms.

COTTON.—The quiet feeling with which last week closed has become more marked in this market to-day, and we call rules Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. A little business is reported in Bengal contracts at 190½ for "Fully Good" for November delivery and Rs. 205½ for "Fine;" and old stuff a few hundred bales in the aggregate changed hands at Rs. 195-201 for Bengals and Rs. 190-3 for Wadhwan.

According to the official weather and crop telegraphic reports issued to-day, no rain had fallen during the latter half of last week in any district of the Bengal circle; but the average fall from the 1st June to the 30th inst. had been nearly reached at Beawar and Cawnpore, rather exceeded at Agra, and considerably so at Delhi, yet in the last named district the absence of rain is said to be causing anxiety. Picking had commenced at Agra, the plants were showing bolls at Beawar, and arrivals were expected early at Cawnpore. Rain, to a small extent, had been general throughout the Oomra circle, relieving at Dhulia the want which was felt last week, and though two inches more had been registered at Barsee no complaint now comes from that district, where the plants are reported to be showing bolls rapidly ripening, as was also the case at Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum. At Broach no rain had fallen, and the plants were flourishing and giving good crop prospects. In the Dhollera circle there had been an excess of some 7 inches of rain as against the average to the 30th instant at Wadhwan, but in the other districts there was a deficiency of from 4 inches at Bhownuggur to 10 inches at Veerumgaum, and in the last named district more rain was needed, although the plants were flourishing as they were in the other parts of the same circle. In the Dharwar district of Hubli sufficient rain—some 6½ inches above the average to 30th instant—had fallen, and the cotton plants were doing well.

WHEAT has been firm in tone, and Saturday's closing rates have been well maintained by dealers; but the business transacted has been upon only a moderate scale.

SEEDS.—Neither *Linseed* nor *Rapeseed* has been much enquired for by shippers to-day, and transactions have consequently been few, but the feeling has been steady rather than otherwise, and we make no change in our quotations.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	214 bales.
Wheat	8,837 cwt.
Linseed	3,413 ,,
Rapeseed	7,849 ,,
Ground Nuts	606 ,,
Castorseed	1,041 ,,

FREIGHTS have been quiet to-day, but without quotable change in rates. The Clan Forbe (s.) was fixed to speculators for picked ports fo October loading at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—As was expected owing to the Calcutta holidays commencing to-day, combined with the lower quotation for Bar Silver from London, this market opened quiet, and rates have receded 1-32d. all round, but beyond a little three months' sight house Paper at 1s. 4 19-32d. and Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d., there has been but little doing either way. Forward Telegraphic is 1s. 4 11-32d. for December transfer, and three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 9-16d. for March-April delivery. Ready Bank demand at 1s. 4⅜d. was doubtful at the close, and we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32 to ⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·75.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a reaction to-day the rate for Fours for cash and to-day's settlemen having been 98 13-16 almost throughout the day with the October account at 98 11-16d., and a closing there were buyers for Money at 98⅞. In the other denomination 102½ has been the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There has been a brisk feeling in the market for Mill Shares, and quotations have tended further in favour of sellers, some scrip having changed hands at an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 on previous quotation. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 467½ Bank and Miscellaneous shares are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	7	40	...	40
Suez	30	6	36	1	15

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 30th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	24	...	1
,, Madras	...	51	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 29.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	78·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST B AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—DENNETT—Sept 5, at the parish church, St Peter's Port, Guernsey, Robert, son of Rev R Baillie, Rector of Sywell, Northampton, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, to Bertha Joanna Lois, daughter of late W Dennett, of Chelsea.

BESTIC—CAMPBELL—Sept 9 at the parish church of Frimley, William Brereton Bestic, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P W D, to Augusta, (Mrs Campbell, of Devonshire-place, W), daughter of late Robert Mason, of Camberley.

FALCON—BENNEY—Sept 3, at the parish church, Croydon, Robert Wigram, son of late A B Falcon, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Minnie, daughter of John Berney, of Croydon.

LOWE—WALFORD—Sept 10, at the parish church of Bramford, Suffolk, Capt Lowe, late of the 11th Regt, B N I, to Juliana Mary Walford, daughter of late Rev E Walford, M A, Rector of Dallinghoo, Suffolk.

MACGILLIVRAY—THOMSON—Sept 4, at 1 Grosvenor Cresent, Kelvinside Glasgow, the residence of Malcolm C Thomson, uncle of the bride, by the Rev Henry Gray Graham, of Hyndlands, John Macgillivray, to Margaret Colquhoun, eldest daughter of the late John Thompson, of Glasgow.

MINCHIN—LODER—Sept 5, at Bathwick parish church, Hugh Minchin, Capt 1st Bombay Lancers, son of late Rev H C Minchin, Vicar of St Mary de Lode, Gloucester, to Caroline Frances, daughter of W Stepheas Loder, of Bathwick Lodge, Bath.

DEATHS.

KERNOT—Sept 5, at West Brighton, Charles Noyce Kernot, of Calcutta, M D, M R C S E, L M, aged 19.

MASTER—Sept 3, at St Oswald's road, Brompton, Richard Arthur, son of late Maj-Gen R A Master, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

RICHARDSON Sept 5, at Berrylands, Surbiton-hill, Rowley William Crabb Richardson, late Superintendent India Branch, Admiralty, aged 67.

THORNHILL—Sept 10, at Cokethorpe Park, Oxfordshire, George Thomas Thornhill, U C S, Madras, son of George Thornhill, C S I, late M C S, aged 36.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOOS—JEEJEEBHOY—September 30, at Mahaluxmee Castle, by Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Dastoor Peshtanji Sanjana, Nanabhoy Ardeser Framjee Moos, to Jeejeebai, youngest daughter of Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

DEATH.

FAIRBAIRN—September 30, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla Annie, the beloved wife of J. U. Fairbairn, P. and O Co.'s Service and second daughter of the late F. Rowland. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

THE death of the Most Reverend Dr. George Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, has given rise to a feeling of the deepest regret amongst all denominations of the community amongst whom he was personally unknown less than three years ago. In that short space of time he had, without effort or self-seeking, become a prominent personage in this great city, his high character, his great attainents, and his genial and kindly presence making him friends wherever he went. He was always ready to assist in any good work, and even the ill health to which he has succumbed a fortnight later did not restrain him from joining in the great demonstration of his fellow-citizens in the Town Hall to protest against the sacrifice of the Sunday rest, which men of all creeds in this busy town have come to appreciate as necessary to health of mind and body. The readiness with which Archbishop Porter gave his co-operation to the movement set on foot by Bishop Mylne to resist the proposal to secularise the Sunday by making it the day of departure for the English mails, was but one indication of the spirit which made him as prompt to follow as to lead in any good work. Upon his appointment to the Archiepiscopal See, which was created when Dr. Meurin, Bishop *in partibus*, left Bombay, the first care of Dr. Porter was bestowed on the Leper Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Institute, which had been so successfully initiated by his indefatigable predecessor. In the same manner, finding that the higher education of the Roman Catholic community of the Bombay Presidency was flourishing under the care of the St. Xavier's fathers, the Archbishop manifested his interest in their success, but carefully abstained from anything approaching to interference or intermeddling. As Dr. Porter had been for some of the best years of his life an expert in education work in England and on the Continent this flattering forbearance, this kindly determination not to interfere with things that are going well, was quite compatible with strenuous assertion when things were believed to require amendment. It fell to the lot of Dr. Porter to be chosen "assistant" to the General of the Jesuits, who resided at Fiesole, near Florence, and afterwards to be sent to Rome to maintain the privileges of the "regular" orders, that is to say, the Jesuits, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, &c., &c., which the traditional claims of the episcopacy sometimes seemed to endanger. There he fought every foot of ground with remarkable tenacity and with all the resources of erudition and great controversial talent. He earned such a reputation for the stubbornness with which he maintained the rights he was commissioned to defend, that when, rather to his consternation, he was called to fill the newly created Archiepiscopal See of Bombay, a Bishop who, as his antagonist, had felt the weight of his opposition, said to him that the promotion was really a penance imposed on him for his resistance to episcopal claims to control the regular orders. After having fought those claims, it was now his doom to be himself an Archbishop and to enforce his authority over others!

The selection of Dr. Porter to fill the new See was not of his own seeking. For the soldier of the Society of Jesus to be called away from the ranks and compelled to take his seat on the episcopal chair is precisely the one misfortune which he is taught to guard against and to dread. It is his duty to put the temptation far from him, and to avoid being led into the way of it. But if the command come from the Pope—obedience is his duty, and he must obey. To him the customary *Nolo Episcopari* is the expression of something like abhorrence of a dreaded honour, which will take the soldier from the battlefield and put him in the cabinet. When it became necessary to make an Archbishop upon the creation of the new Roman Catholic hierarchy in Western India two eminent men were successively sounded by the Propaganda as to their willingness to accept the high office. One of these was Father Kerr, some time chaplain to Lord Ripon when Viceroy. Father Kerr had been an officer in the Royal Navy before his conversion to Catholicity, so that the honour proposed to be conferred upon him might have been supposed to be peculiarly tempting, for it is not every day that an officer who walks the quarter deck is made an Archbishop. But he sent in medical certificates to establish the fact that his health would not stand the Bombay climate. The same course was taken by the other ecclesiastic to whom the same proposal was made. Therefore the Chapter in Bombay was directed to forward to Rome the names of three fathers from amongst whom His Holinesss would choose the Archbishop. Amongst the names submitted was that of Dr. George Porter, whose reputation was known to his brethren in Bombay. Dr. Porter being then over sixty, would have been glad to plead his age in bar of his appointment, for he dreaded the effect of the climate upon his health at that time of life. His Holiness, Leo XIII., who did not himself shrink from a still greater burthen, imposed upon him in advanced life with impaired health, benignantly smiled and said; "Two have declined, and that is sufficient!"

Dr. Porter came to Bombay and worked steadily and unobtrusively to make the new organisation successful and efficient. The Padroado controversy was harassing the representatives of the new order of things. The Padroadists, who had welcomed him on the retirement of the hard-hitting and unsparing Dr. Meurin, eventually turned on the Archbishop with a fury not less pronounced than that with which they had honoured his predecessor. To such an extreme had the virulence of the Anglo-Lusitanian prints been carried that the public spirit shown by the Archbishop in being present in spite of ill-health at the great meeting in the Town Hall was made the occasion of a stupid taunt that on the occasion in question "the Archbishop was made, in spite of himself, to play second fiddle to the Bishop, and that he did not play it gracefully." The men who could thus write of a venerable Prelate, whose bearing and whose every action showed an elevation of mind and purpose not often equalled, are not likely to get the public ear, or to influence the course of events. The presence of the Archbishop in the crowded and heated Town Hall on that occasion is believed by his medical attendant to have been the exciting cause of the renewal of the fever which carried him off. He looked forward to this close of his career with something of the equanimity which was the characterstic of Gordon, who held that at the appointed time he should go without repining. After an attack of fever last year Dr. Porter said that it was quite possible that another such attack would be fatal, and that if he died such and such things would, he hoped, be effected just as if he lived to carry them out; if it pleased Heaven that he should go he was quite ready to go. This is the spirit of the Christian who places his whole being in hands higher than his own. This was his way of looking at things throughout his whole life. But he was a keen observer, and always took an intellectual interest in all that came under his purview. When in Rome he made it a point to be present at the excatanation of every remarkable site brought to light in the course of the archæological searches carried out with so much care and success. In India the religious opinions of the various races, their customs, and habits were a subject of constant attention. He was wont to remark on the singular fact that the founders of the three great Oriental non-Semitic creeds—Confucius, Gautama Buddha, and Zoroaster—were one and all Agnostics, who would have claimed Huxley as a brother and kissed him on both cheeks. None of them made a revelation of the Divine Being, they each proclaimed their ignorance of the First Cause, and confined their teaching to moral precepts which were obligatory on their disciples. The mysticism, which was the accretion of later ages, obscured their purely secular teaching, and led to developments which would have revealed them. The endeavour of later day educationalists to emulate the earlier law-givers seemed to Dr. Porter to be following a very dangerous course. Though tolerant by temperament and conviction, Dr. Porter utterly disbelieved in the efficacy of mere secular education as a civilising influence, and he regarded the efforts of the British Government to Occidentalise the Eastern mind by schools and colleges as doomed to failure. His own labours in the cause of education in India were devoted to the extension and the improvement of parochial instruction, for, as we have said, he regarded the higher education provided at St. Xavier's and similar institutions as sufficient for the needs of the community of which he was the head. In Archbishop Porter Bombay loses a remarkable personality, which all classes had learned to like and love.

THE difficult and delicate task of finding a fitting successor to the late Archbishop Porter is a duty which will now devolve on Bishop Linden of Poona, the King of Portugal, and the Pope—each in his respective sphere. The obligation to select three names of ecclesiastics from amongst whom the "dignissimus" is to be selected by the Pope, devolves upon the Suffragan Bishops. But in the Archdiocese of Bombay there is only one Suffragan—the Bishop of Poona. Under the circumstances, Dr. Linden will probably seek the aid and counsel of the Chapter and the other higher clergy in selecting three names, which will then be sent to the Patriarch of Goa for submission to the King of Portugal. His Most Faithful Majesty may, and possibly will, select one of the names as the "most worthy;" but he may, like Prince Bismarck on a memorable occasion, find all and each of them "persona ingrata," and thus reject them all. If, after the lapse of six months, the King does not agree to accept any name submitted to him, the Pope, under the provisions of the new Concordat, which gives the King any voice in the matter, will take the appointment into his own hands and appoint whom he deigns to select. In that case, of course, the King of Portugal would have nothing to say to the appointment of the next Archbishop. But inasmuch as the two jurisdictions overlap, and in many directions come into contact, it is thought desirable by both the high contracting parties to the Concordat that none but a *persona grata* should be appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Bombay.

AN up-country paper is much exercised by a recent order of the N.-W. P. Government, which directs that District Magistrates shall be on tour for ninety days in the year. It bewails the fact that, even as things stand at present, the majority of districts are given over part of every year to youthful Joint Magistrates, whatever this mysterious thing may be, who have to learn much about the locality and people as well as other things. But under the new rules, our contemporary states, the head of the district will be obliged to withdraw himself for a quarter of the year from the centre of his district, though he may have nothing to occupy him while in tents, and all the time business of urgency demands his presence at head-quarters. To those who know anything of how the work of Government is carried on in this presidency, the lamentations of the Allahabad organ must sound as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The whole system of administration in the North-West Provinces evidently differs *toto cœlo* from that which we are accustomed to here. The idea of a District Magistrate and Collector being unable to move in camp without being compelled to hand over charge of his district to a youthful Joint Magistrate, who, whatever his official status may be, appears to be considered unfit for the position, might have originated in the planet Mars. Why give over charge of anything? No one ever dreams of giving over charge of an office here merely because he goes on tour. A Collector, Assistant Collector, or police officer takes his duties and responsibilities with him in whatever part of his district he may be. A sufficient office staff accompanies him to carry on the routine work; all his official correspondence goes after him, and is disposed of day by day, just as though he were at his head-quarters; and there is no room for lamentations that the district is at the mercy of a youthful Joint Magistrate, who is ignorant of the locality, the people, and other interesting and profitable subjects for investigation. The picture of the N.-W. P. Collector employing a quarter of the year in pacing up and down his tent, sighing for work to do, but finding none, while urgent business which demands his presence at head-quarters is being dealt with by an incompetent officer, or is accumulating until his return, is as curious as it is elevating. The fact is, that work on the other side of India means something totally different from what it does here. In the Bengal Presidency it means sitting in the same hot and crowded cutcherry day after day for the greater part of the year, looking at the people over whose interests we preside, through the medium of official reports and the "ceaseless babble of vakils," varied only by a brief rush during the cold weather through the districts to inspect subordinate offices and cutcherries, while the administration of the district is handed over to some one else. In the west of India, on the contrary, the reverse holds good. For the greater part of the year District officers live in tents amongst the people who are committed to their charge; they practically look upon their tents as their home, and only really take up their abode at head-quarters when the rain makes it impossible to live under canvas. It is difficult to see what special claim the head-quarter town should have upon the N.-W. P. Collector over and above that of the lakhs of people and thousands of miles of territory comprised in the limits of the collectorate. Here the district is everything; the head-quarter town, with a few exceptions, is very little. There the district seems to be regarded as a mere appanage of the chief town. Places like Poona and Ahmedabad have, of course, special interests of their own; but what importance have the towns of Ratnagiri, Dhulia, Thana, or Alibag as compared with the vast areas of which they happen to be the head-quarters.

The orders in force in the Bombay Presidency are that Collectors are to spend at least four months in each year in travelling in the districts, and they are expected, except in the case of very large collectorates, to visit every taluka and inspect every mamlatdar's office in their charge every year. As a matter of fact, most Collectors spend much more than four months out of the twelve in camp. All Assistant Collectors are required to spend seven months out of the twelve in their districts. No particular date of beginning and ending the tour is laid down, but four months are to be spent at the sudder station during the monsoon. The amount of work that has to be done on tour, in addition to the ordinary routine of revenue and magisterial duty, which is never interrupted, is simply enormous. This is owing to the ryotwari tenure in force in this Presidency, under which the Government has an agreement, not with a zemindar, but with each separate land-holder, however small his holding may be. The necessity, therefore, of exercising direct supervision not only over the district subordinates, but over the village officers as well, needs no demonstration; and for this reason alone, if not for others, the Bombay Government, differing from those of other presidencies, has always laid such stress upon Collectors, Assistants, and other officers travelling for the greater part of the year. Apart from this more direct reason, officers are enabled by their tours to obtain an idea of the needs of the country in the way of improvements of all sorts, and to make themselves acquainted with the real wants and aspirations of the people, and those various other things which, we are assured, are beyond the knowledge of the Joint Magistrates of the North-West Provinces. Officers, moreover, besides seeing at leisure with their own eyes the ordinary inhabitants of the country as they live in their villages, and not merely as they present themselves to us in a less favourable aspect in our law courts and cutcherries when contaminated by the influence of the vakil, can make the personal acquaintance of subordinate Government servants of all departments and with the influential inhabitants of the districts. The lower and more ignorant classes can gain easy access to the saheb for the purpose of making known their wants and complaints; and in this way a real touch is kept with the feelings of the people, and our officers obtain a minute knowledge of the members of every caste which is unrivalled throughout India. As he rides from village to village, the Collector or Assistant can see all sorts of things which may require alteration or improvement, about which, we may be sure, no report would ever be made by a subordinate. The management of the liquor shops and of village schools, the state of repair of the roads and tanks, the condition of the road-side trees, and of the boundary marks, the efficient administration of local funds, tolls and ferries, and dispensaries suggest an innumerable series of subjects of the utmost importance alike to the sirkar and the ryot, which must force themselves upon his attention. But according to the *Pioneer* there is nothing in all this which calls the Collector into the districts. He has nothing to do when he gets there except sit like Achilles in his tents and sigh for the time when he can get back to his beloved catcherry and vakils, and inspect the salubrious odours of his sudder bazaar. After all, there is something to be said for maintaining the Governorship of Bombay.

LADY DUFFERIN'S diary is expected to be published almost immediately.

The election of a member of the Corporation in the place of Dr. Arnott, who was a nominee of the Justices of the Peace and who has proceeded to Europe, took place at the Municipal offices yesterday. Dr. Machonachie was the only candidate nominated for the vacancy, and he was declared to be a duly elected member of

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

QUEEN NATHALIE'S RETURN TO SERVIA.

BELGRADE, SEPT. 29.

Queen Nathalie arrived here to-day and was accorded a reception of great heartiness, which was, however, not taken part in by any of the Servian officials.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S INDIAN TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

It is confirmed that H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will include Burma in his Indian tour. His Royal Highness will probably join the Oceana at Suez after attending the Duke of Sparta's wedding at Athens.

ITALY AND SHOA.

ROME, SEPT. 29.

Envoys from the King of Shoa are here arranging a treaty of commerce and friendship with Italy, in which provision is made for Italy to control King Menelek's foreign relations.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, SEPT. 29.

M. Carnot presided at the ceremony of presenting the awards at the Paris Exhibition, and in doing so thanked all the foreign exhibitors, whose exhibits, he said, had given much *eclat* to the Exhibition, which he hoped would open an era of general peace.

RELEASE OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

MADRID, SEPT. 29.

Spanish captives carried off by the Riffians have been released.

QUEEN NATHALIE'S RETURN.

BELGRADE, SEPT. 29.

Queen Nathalie arrived here to-day, and though officially ignored had the warmest reception from the people.

CARRYING PILGRIMS WITHOUT A MEDICAL OFFICER ON BOARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 30.

Captain Sharpe, commanding the steamer Deepdale, was to-day fined Rs. 50 for having conveyed pilgrims from Jeddah to Tuticorin without having a medical officer on board. He proved he could not obtain a medical officer at Jeddah.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 29.

Shriman Swamy, the cow-preservation agitator, who visited Travancore recently, stayed at Trivandrum a week, and was well received. He delivered a lecture in Tamil, and was arranging to give one in English the next day in the College Hall. He requested the Dewan to give an official authority to the movement by signing notices calling a meeting. The Dewan declined to do this, though he had assisted him in various other ways unofficially. Thereupon the Swamy declined to give a lecture and left the Dewan's house, where he was staying, without taking leave. He went to H. H. the Maharajah, and asked for funds in aid of the movement. He expected a large sum, but got only a cheque for Rs. 3,000. This he subsequently threatened to return when he will arrive at Allahabad, but the Dewan promptly relieved him of the necessity of doing this by stopping the payment of the cheque. The belief was that the Swamy hoped to get more by threat; therefore the cheque was cancelled. A different version will probably appear, but these are the real facts of the case.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PERIM, SEPT. 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, homeward bound, passed here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 29.

The Italian steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

H. M. S. Kingfisher and the mail steamer Malwa from Bombay arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Labourdonnais, having left Kurrachee on Sunday night (the 29th inst.) at 9 o'clock, is expected here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½ex cou.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 42⅛d.

THE Duke of Connaught will be appointed to the Aldershot Command shortly after his return from Bombay, says ahome paper, and Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commonder-in-Chief in India. A variety of improvements are to be carried out early next year at Bagshot Park, which is to become the principal residence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and its proximity to Aldershot will make the Duke's appointment to that station a very convenient arrangement.

Truth writes:—The monstrous jobbery, which has been perpetrated for the benefit of Lord William Beresford, deserves the most severe condemnation. An order has been issued directing that, unless a vacancy happens to occur in the 9th Lancers, Lord William is to continue to hold the office of Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India for another sixteen months. This practically means that Lord William Beresford—after eight years of regimental service, all in the rank of subaltern and nearly fourteen years on the personal staff—is to continue to hold this post, which is one of the very best things in the service, and which he has already held for eight years, unless he can return to his regiment as second-in-command.

WE are glad to hear from Murshidabad, writes the *Englishman*, that the flood-water is going down rapidly. The villagers are returning to their hut, and affairs are beginning to resume their everyday aspect. We believe that there will be a considerable loss of cattle, a certain proportion of the animals being now in a dying state. However, the danger to human life is over, and it is impossible to say even with regard to the cattle to what extent relief will be afforded now that the animals can be readily supplied with food. The river has gone down three feet during the past couple of days.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

THE prospects of an early termination of the strike, which has completely paralysed the trade of London for more than a month, are, according to all accounts, more hopeful than they have ever been; indeed, there is some expectation that before this letter is posted the provisional Treaty of Peace arranged with the Dock Directors by Cardinal Manning will have been ratified by the men. After the experience of last week, it will not, however, do to be too sanguine. When I wrote seven days ago all the papers were as confident that the difficulty would immediately be removed as they are to-day. I could not, for reasons with which I need not trouble your readers, now share the cheerful anticipations of the London journals; before many hours had passed the doubts which one of us felt were realized by the point blank refusal of the strikers to accept the terms proposed by the Lord Mayor's Committee of Conciliation, *viz.*, that the "tanner" (to use a word that John Burns has almost made classical) should be paid from the New Year. It is said that since the failure of the negotiations instituted by the Chief Magistrate of the city the strikers have lost the sympathy of the public. I see no evidence of that. It is true that in city circles a great deal more grumbling was heard about those "pestilent agitators," John Burns, Ben Tillett, and H. H. Champion; but I am inclined to think that with extremely few exceptions there has not been much sympathy in that quarter for the dockers since the "allied trades" joined in the strike. Rightly or wrongly, the feeling among the commercial classes is that these men, who for the most part have nothing to complain of in their wages or hour of work, were coerced into striking by the leaders of the dockyard men. In such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the feeling against Burns is very strong, not only in Leadenhall Street, but throughout the city. I myself have some slight knowledge of Burns, and a few years ago I was intimately acquainted with his principal lieutenant, Mr. Champion, formerly a clever, eager, and popular young officer of the Royal Artillery, stationed in Bombay. Mr. Champion I have only occasionally seen of late, but his career is known to all the world. His socialistic views may strike some of us as being fanciful if not dangerous, and he is not beloved by Liberals because of his supposed leaning towards Tory democracy; but I believe I am right in saying that there is nothing in his life since "on principle," as the carters recently on strike would say, he voluntarily resigned his commission to have caused him to forfeit the respect of his old friends. An impression rather widely prevails that the leaders of the dock strike live on what are called the profits of agitation. So far as Mr. Champion is concerned, this is entirely untrue. He earns his living and has done for some years as a printer and publisher. His office is in Paternoster-row, and I should say that he is comfortably off. He learned the business after leaving the army in a well known publishing-house, the head of which was interested in the ex-subaltern being struck, as others have been, by his extraordinary energy, daring originality, and determined character. As to John Burns he is no pot-house politician. Until he was elected by his neighbours in a southern district of London—Battersea—as a member of the County Council, he worked steadily at his trade—that of a mechanical engineer. Since then he has been in receipt of an allowance of two pounds or guineas a week from the Society of Engineers. He is a teetotaller and non-smoker, but not at all a goody-goody sort of man, though in the later of his addresses he has powerfully exhorted his followers to pay more attention to their moral as well as their material welfare. Speaking at the usual Tower-hill meeting yesterday he was really, and I believe sincerely, impressive. He had never, he said, been a designing demagogue, and he urged them with all the eloquence in his power to let that strike mark a new era in their personal and domestic lives. "After the strike was ended," he proceeded to say, "and when some six weeks or two months afterwards he again visited them, let him have the pleasure of finding their homes better and their wives and children cleaner in their persons and better dressed, and let him have some evidence of the fact that the strike had influenced them morally for the better. Let him have less evidence of the brutal ill-treatment of their wives. He wanted to see this strike, which had been nobly fought and won, the turning-point in the views of all of them. He wanted them to take the opportunity in the future of leading better lives. After they had secured the victory let them act like men."

I shall probably not be wrong in attributing this sensible tone to the influence of Cardinal Manning, whose respect for Burns seems to be only equalled by the admiration for the Grand Old Man, as the distinguished ecclesiastic is now called in the neighbourhood of the docks. As Mr. Burns's little lecture was received by his hearers with "loud cheers," let us hope that his admonitions will bear wholesome fruit. The good men and women who are devoting their lives in the noble endeavour to to raise up the "heathen of the East End," and whose labours are not always so well rewarded as could be wished, should welcome the co-operation of the new popular leader, John Burns. Mr. Vincent, whose daily descriptions in the *Times* have been read with so much interest, has had as good opportunities as most people of studying the leaders of this very remarkable strike. Of Mr. Burns Mr. Vincent says: "People may form their own judgment; I have always found him to be straightforward." Mr. Tom Mann he describes as "very determined." Mr. Tillet is not a favourite. "His speech in the Park on Sunday shows him to be extremely anxious to claim credit for himself and to pose as a leader, and though he is intellectually a pygmy beside the others, his feeble jokes and his assertive manner are not unpopular among the men." Of Mr. Champion, who is praised for putting his socialism into the background throughout the struggle and who is credited with a greater desire for a settlement than his colleagues, Mr Vincent tells us that "his influence is not great among the men to whom cool reason and a cultivated accent do not appeal."

While Cardinal Manning is deservedly awarded the highest honours for the splendid part he has taken in the effort to effect a just settlement of the dispute—the *Times*, which has not of late years shown His Eminence too much courtesy, even joining in the chorus of thanksgiving to the Roman Catholic dignitary for working with an "energy that would have done credit to a man of half his age"—credit should be given to young Mr. Sydney Burton, M.P., who, in organizing an elaborate system of relief for the wives and children and subsequently in helping to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties, has shown himself worthy of the name he bears. If he is willing to become a candidate for the seat in the London County Council, vacated by Mr. Firth's melancholy death, he ought to be returned without a contest. Mr. Burns, whose name was mentioned for the Parliamentary vacancy at Dundee, is reserving himself apparently for a London seat. The official Liberals have hitherto fought shy of his candidature for Battersea (the present member, Mr. Octavius Morgan, will not stand again), but after the events of the past five weeks the authorities in Parliament Street would be very ill-advised to place any obstacle in the way of Mr. Burns becoming a member of the House of Commons. Apart from his socialism, he would, with one or possibly two exceptions, be, as a working class member, worth all the other Labour representatives put together. The Lord Mayor and the Bishop of London have not added to their reputation by the part they have played in the greatest trade dispute of our time. The action of the former has not pleased either party, and both are blamed for running away because of a misunderstanding—if it was a misunderstanding and not a breach of faith. They would have done better to imitate the high-minded patience of the Cardinal, who properly was able to feel that "at times of critical importance slights must be disregarded by strong men." The position of the Lord Mayor has not been improved by the discovery of a speech he made some months ago at a Diocesan meeting recommending the victims of the cruel sweating system to organize themselves and promising them his assistance. An explanation made on behalf of his Lordship that he never "advocated a general strike in the East-end' has] not helped him very much. Everyone admits the delicacy of the Lord Mayor's position, but before he voluntarily threw himself into the quarrel, so sensible a man ought to have seen that it would be impossible for him to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds without coming to grief. If his Lordship wishes to rehabilitate himself, I should advise him, when the negotiations connected with the conclusion of peace have been finally settled, to invite all the dock directors, the leading wharfingers, the principal steam-ship owners, and the leaders of the strike to a banquet at the Mansion House. This would be one way of restoring that harmony and mutual respect that ought always to exist between masters and men.

The kudos gained by Cardinal Manning has, it seems, created some jealousy among a portion, perhaps not a large one, of the clergy of the Established Church, and the action of His Eminence is attributed to the alleged fact that a great proportion of the strikers, according to a clerical correspondent of the leading Church paper, three-fourths are Roman Catholics. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has suddenly become a fervent admirer of the Cardinal, doubts if three-fourths of the strikers were Roman Catholics at the beginning of the dispute, but thinks it is possible that they may be so at the end! I do not suppose that Cardinal Manning in the course he has taken had any idea of proselytizing, but it will not be surprising if his Church profits by his zealous exertions, although politicians do not seem to recognize the fact, labour questions, whether we like it or not, are destined before long to monopolise public attention, and some people think that when the inevitable struggle comes the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, following the example of their brethren in Ireland, will range themselves on the side of the masses against the classes. Perhaps this is a little far-fetched, but no one can say what may happen. The Church of Rome, though it has made some headway of late in this country among the higher classes, has not yet succeeded in touching the lower classes, and the temptation might he too great to withstand. Those who blame the leaders of the Church of England ought to remember the services of many of its clergy in relieving the necessities of those affected by the strike. Still it must be confessed that they have adopted for the most part a severely neutral attitude so far as the points involved in the battle are concerned. The Non-Conformist Ministers of London have not hesitated to express a decided opinion in favour of the men, and the impression left on the mind is that, notwithstanding all they are doing for the most helpless of the classes, the Anglican clergymen as a body are not really in touch with the poor. The Dissenting Ministers, who mainly spring from the people, are acquainted with the wants and feelings of what may be called the respectable working classes. The Roman Catholic priests, within of course a comparatively limited sphere, know much about the residuum and the class just above it to which the humble docker belongs. If the priests should take advantage of opportunities as they arise to extend the influence of their Church is it to be wondered at?

The horrible discovery on Tuesday morning of the mutilated trunk of a woman under a railway arch in Whitechapel created something approaching to a panic when the facts first became known, but a quieter feeling has prevailed since doubts were thrown upon its being the work of the "Jack-the-Ripper" fiend. There are several mysterious circumstances connected with this latest tragedy that somewhat operate against the theory, including the visit of the man Leavy or Cleary to the office of the *New York Herald* on Sunday with the information that a woman had been murdered in Backchurch-lane, the scene of the discovery, but the general opinion now is that the poor creature died under an illegal operation, and that her body was cut up to prevent identification. If this is correct, it may account for the remains of women found on the Thames embankment at Whitehall and elsewhere some months ago. But it seems strange that women in the condition they were supposed to be in before death could have disappeared without exciting any notice. The public are not disposed to be unreasonable, but every eye is anxiously turned to Scotland Yard. It has been well said that the list of conspicuous and unpunished crimes is already so long as to constitute a social reproach and disgrace no matter how we may please to distribute the blame. Let us hope that Mr. Monro will be more successful than his predecessor in removing this stigma. It used to be said when the Whitechapel murders began that the police were unable to prevent those crimes because they were needlessly employed in looking after the unemployed. It cannot be said that the Metropolitan Police force is absorbed in the strike, for Mr. Monro, while he has not refused any proper request for protection, has steadfastly refused to draft large bodies of constables into the East End in order to coerce the strikers.

Lord Randolph Churchill's pilgrimage to Wales has fallen rather flat. Contrary to general expectation he did not "go for" Mr. Chamberlain, and while he could not altogether ignore the criticism his Walsall utterances provoked, he defended himself for a time in a particularly mild manner. The "missionary tour" has, however, had the effect of somewhat softening the anger previously felt against him by the members of his party, though he has not succeeded in regaining their confidence. He does not admit the charge of inconsistency so often brought against him; and in proof of the undeviating course he has throughout followed since he entered public life refers forsooth to his resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. What he thinks an act of consistency, nine out of ten people regard as mere pique at not being allowed by his chief to have his own way. Lord Randolph's manner in referring to his sensational retirement from the Marquis of Salisbury's Cabinet seemed to convey the impression which has long been entertained that the impetuous member for South Paddington bitterly regrets the step he so hastily took. As to the political results likely to accrue from Lord Randolph's Welsh speeches some knowledge of the Principality enables me to predict that they will be practically *nil*. All the good that his first speech might have done in persuading Taffy that the Conservative Codlin's the friend not the Radical Short would be dissipated by his uncompromising attitude with regard to disestablishment. If the Church of England had always been as wise and zealous as she is now, circumstances might be different. But the opinion in Wales that the Establishment must go is firm and unchanging. When that event has taken place, there is no reason why Lord Randolph, if he is able to still further demoralize his party, should not make some converts in "gallant little Wales," but until then the task he has set himself is hopeless. He might just as well stump Ireland in favour of securing once more the ascendancy of the Landlord Party.

Quite a crop of elections are now pending, the result of which is being awaited by the Gladstonians, especially with a considerable amount of interest. A gentleman well known on your side of India, Mr. Seymour Keay, is standing for one of the vacant seats—that of Elgin and Nairn—not to be confounded with the Elgin district, the scene of the memorable encounter nine years ago between a still more notable Anglo-Indian and Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff. Persons who dislike Mr. Seymour Keay—and he is not altogether without enemies in this country, whatever may be the case in India—say that he was sent down to Elgin by the Liberal wire pullers because they knew they should not be able to keep the seat! There is no doubt about the constituency being in a general way thoroughly Liberal, but the Liberal Unionist there are rather numerous. At the last election the Gladstonian majority was only a little over a hundred, and owing to various causes the late member, Mr. Anderson, Q.C., whose death occurred abroad just before that of Mr. Forth, another Scotch representative, was not able to look after electoral matters much. Moreover, the Liberal Unionist candidate is a particularly strong candidate for being energetically supported by Mr. Finlay.

UMRA KHAN of Jandol has written to Malik Fam Jan, that if he will surrender the fort of Bargoli, and pay one-tenth of his revenue as tribute, he, Umra Khan, will have no further hostilities with him. The Mullas took the letter to Fam Jan, but he refused the terms, saying that so long as he or any man of his family is alive, it is impossible that he should hand over the fort. He was, however, willing to pay the tribute as required. Umra Khan has not accepted the offer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday, Mr. Grattan Geary in the chair. The following members were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Drs. Rustomjee Nussurwanjee Khory, A. G. Viegas, and Meherjibhai Rustomji Setna, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Messrs. H. C. Barder, G. Cotton, A. M. Gubbay, J. B. Duxbury, Amirudin Tyabjee, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dinshaw Edaljee Wacha, Darasha R. Chichgar, Fazulbhoy Visram, Harkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Manecksha J. Taliarkhan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

AN INSPECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

The Corporation considered letters, dated 28th and 29th August 1889, from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee, complaining that his services as an Inspector at the Tansa Duct Works have been dispensed with, and making remarks in connection therewith and also resolution of the Standing Committee thereon, dated 4th September 1889, as under:—"That the Committee are informed by the Commissioner that the petitioner having been on the temporary establishment, his services were dispensed with at the termination of the last working season, and that the Corporation be recommended to record the papers."

No member of the Standing Committee proposing the motion,

The President proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the papers should be recorded.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mehta observed that nobody could deny that the Municipal Commissioner had the power of dismissing the officer. If the Commissioner exercised his discretion in that matter the Corporation had no right to criticize it. But it was the undoubted function and privilege of the Corporation to comment and criticize the executive powers vested in the Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) In the present case he (Mr. Mehta) had formed no opinion of his own, but he should have liked to hear some explanation, which on the face of it the letter written to the Commissioner demanded. It appeared from the proceedings that a majority of the Standing Committee came to the conclusion arrived at by them without knowing anything about the matter. He considered that the Commissioner's recommendation to record the papers was very unsatisfactory, and he asked that they should not record them without knowing something more about them. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to favour the Corporation with a report upon the letter and to give reasons for the dismissal of the Inspector.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment.

Dr. Merjibhoy Setna in supporting the amendment observed that the Inspector had been serving the Municipility for the last 13 or 14 years, and appeared to have been dismissed on trivial and frivolous complaints made by his immediate superior officer. The Commissioner did not assign any reason for dismissing the Inspector. If that state of affairs were allowed to continue at Tansa, the Corporation should be prepared for failures in connection with the Tansa Scheme, in the same way as they had failures in connection with the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada reservoirs. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Sayani was opposed to the resolution, not for the reasons stated by the last speaker, but because the Standing Committee did not do its duty. He was very much surprised, and grieved to hear from Mr. Shroff that the Committee was not allowed to discuss the matter, and if they were not allowed to discuss it they were not fit to do their duty. (Hear, hear.)

The Président said that the Municipal Secretary informed him that it was not a fact that the Committee were stopped from discussing the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani: I am perfectly satisfied with this explanation. The question before the Corporation, he continued, ought not to be discussed in detail. There was not so much danger in discussing matters brought forward by the subordinate officers of the Municipality, as there was in turning a deaf ear to their complaints. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shroff remarked that it was not correct to say that the Committee was allowed to discuss the subject. He had moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Kubraji, that the letter of the Inspector be circulated to the Committee, but it was rejected. Practically the Committee were not allowed to discuss the letter at all.

Mr. Burder thought it to be an exceedingly dangerous practice to allow circular letters of the kind to be sent round to the members of the Corporation. He had nothing whatever to do with the Standing Committee, and yet a letter was sent to him. It would form an exceedingly bad precedent if they allowed such letters to be sent round to every member of the Corporation. He was strongly opposed to aggrieved officers sending round such letters, and members who happened to be of the same community standing up for them at the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta: I call upon Mr. Burder to withdraw the statement which he has made. I want him to withdraw in the most unqualified manner, otherwise I will ask you, Mr. President, to rule that Mr. Burder has made use of language which was disorderly. (Hear, hear.)

The President: Do you speak to a point of order?

Mr. Mehta: Yes, I do. Members of the Corporation are charged with taking up the discussion because they belong to the same community as the aggrieved officer. As far as I am concerned, I may say that the allegation is entirely false. I say that the language is disorderly. I may mention that the Inspector did come to me, but I refused to talk to him on the subject. The papers in question came to me through the Municipal Secretary.

The President said that so far as he could understand Mr. Burder was not out of order. What Mr. Burder stated was that it would be inconvenient to encourage subordinates to come to the Corporation in the expectation and hope that gentlemen of their own community would take up their case.

Mr. Mehta: That is not what Mr. Burder had stated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Burder said that his observations were meant to apply to one community just as much as the other.

Mr. Mehta: I object to that language.

The President: I understand that Mr. Burder lays down a general proposition.

Mr. Burder: My remarks were not directed to the Parsee community. I merely laid down a general proposition.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Burder's language leaves no other inference to be drawn except the one which I have mentioned. (Hear, hear.) If members are allowed to indulge in personal reflections, then I say that the discussions of the Corporation will degenerate into personal observations. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Burder observed that what he said was that it would be a dangerous practice to allow servants to send round letters like that, and hoped it would not be made a precedent of.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the meeting and carried.

SUBSTITUTION OF HORSES FOR BULLOCKS IN KUTCHRA CARTS.

The Corporation next considered memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter from the Health Officer regarding the proposal to employ horses for driving kutchra carts on the flats in lieu of bullocks.

Mr. Duxbury proposed that the recommendation made by the sub-committee appointed to consider the health of the bullocks and try to ameliorate their condition be adopted, and that a trial be made by the purchase of one horse with suitable traces.

Mr. Shroff seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mehta moved an amendment that the memorandum be recorded.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment, which was carried.

THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

The President read the following Government resolution in the matter of the Sunday mail question, which, he said, had been put in his hands since taking his seat:—Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 24th September 1889. Letter from the President, Municipa Corporation, Bombay, No. 3772, dated 18th September 1889. Forwarding, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a memorial on behalf of the Municipal Corporation protesting against the proposall to alter the day of the departure of the English mails to Sunday

Resolution.—The memorial should be forwarded to the Secretary of State with an intimation that this Government entirely concur in the views expressed by the Municipal Corporation regarding the undesirability of the proposed change of the day of departure of the homeward bound mail steamers. (2.) The President of the Municipal Corporation should be informed accordingly.—JOHN NUGENT, Chief Secretary to Government.

The resolution was recorded, and the Corporation adjourned.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Commander A. D. Fanshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth, bringing 50 officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 21 2nd class passengers, 1,165 rank and file, 36 women and 40 children. The following is the list of officers:—

From Portsmouth.—Major E J Lugard, Bde Surgn E C Markey, Major H Hare, Major H S Douglass Willan, Surgn Major D M Blennerhasset, Vety Surgn F Walker, Major J H H S D Hogarth, Surgn E L Mannsell, Capt R J Maude, Capt H Fortescue, Capt G Cockburn, Capt E A Strachan, Capt A M Sherston, Lieut G H Nicholson, Lieut W H Goodair, Lieut E A Jones, Lieut E A F Dawson, Lieut E R Gordon, Hon Lieut W Marr, Lieut H K Macgeorge, Lieut F Ford-Mellows, Lieut J H Grant, Lieut R J Bentinck, Lieut and Qr-Mr J Thomson, Lieut J S Podding, 2nd Lieuts J T D Tyndal Briscoe, B G Petre, A R H Garden, F H G Group, A S Hamilton, P C Searle, J K O Meagher, G Fullerton, G Drage, R Alexander, W A Tilney, F V Smith, T P Dowdall, O B B Smith, J A McLean, A R Barnett, Cunliffe and M Kindersley, Revd H T Bradbee.

From Suez—Lieuts Eden, J E Sherer, Major, and Weir.

From Malta—Lieut C F Martin.

The troops are to be distributed as follows:—

1st Dragoon Guards to Rawal Pindi; 2ndDragoon Guards to Sialkote; 3rd Dragoon Guards to Muttra; 7th Dragoons Guards to Umballa; 1st Bn Suffolk Regt to Jhansi; 2nd Rl Munster Fusrs to Ranikhet; 1st Bn Rifle Brigade to Bareilly; 2nd York L I to Quetta; 7th Hussars, to Secunderabad; 21st Hussars to Wellington Bay; 2ndBattalion Bedford Regt 1 M S Dalhousie to Wellington Bay; 2nd Oxford L I to Madras via Poona; 5th Lancers to Mhow; 18th Hussars to Mhow, Various Corps to join as ordered.

On the voyage the Malabar experienced very good weather. When nearing Bombay yesterday morning many sharp showers of rain fell. With the exception of this the voyage of the Malabar was very enjoyable. She sails for Portsmouth on the 12th October.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.

ON the afternoon of Saturday last the regular meeting of the Sorosis Club was held in the Alexandra Girls' School at 4 p.m., Miss Hunt, first Vice-President in the chair. There were more present than at any of the previous meetings, the room being well filled. Nineteen new names were handed in for membership. After a chorus, in which all joined, and the regular routine of business was gone through with, including the lesson on Parliamentary usages,

Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Trimbuck, and Miss Cooper finished reading their essays on jewels. A number of new essays were presented and photographs were exhibited of "state jewels." A short discussion followed, which showed that the subject which His Excellency Lord Reay had chosen for the class to write on had interested them much, and all had tried to make their articles as comprehensive as possible. At one time it seemed probable that the discussion would turn upon the advisability of wearing jewels. This, however, was wisely avoided as being "out of order." A conversation was reported between a sailor-brother who had just returned from Port Said and his sisters, who are members of the club. The brother had seen at Port Said a beautiful engraved red diamond, which at one time belonged to Napoleon and is now in the possession of a private gentleman. The brother was interested in listening to what his sisters had learned at the club, and the sisters carefully noted down each fact concerning the wonderful red diamond. This shows how Sorosis is working its way into the home life of its members and rousing an interest in many new directions.

Mrs. Myer, the treasurer, gave an account of the departure from India of Miss Mary Carpenter, who was a personal friend of hers and told of her prophecy that Mrs. Myer would live to see a great educational work done for the women of India and believed it would be done by a woman. Mrs. Myer added that she believed the prophecy was being fulfilled in the work the club was doing.

Dr. Ryder then gave a sketch of the life and work of Elizabeth Fry, the Quakeress, told of her work in the Newgate prison, of her forming the Associations for improving the condition of women prisoners and how she succeeded in bringing about a complete change in the method of treating prisoners, not only in England, but in all Europe. She was called before the House of Lords and the House of Commons to present her views on Prison Reform. She was summoned again and again before kings, queens, statesmen, and philanthropists to present the claims of the most unfortunate class of women. Most of the reforms she suggested became law during her life time. She died in 1845. The picture of a quaker lady was shown, which interested the young ladies much.

It is very evident that the members of the club are endeavouring to do their best in all directions. The essays are carefully prepared. The committee on music are training a chorus and creditable solos are given at each meeting. The committee on decoration are learning to arrange the room in an attractive manner and to give it something like the appearance of a home room. Plants and flowers are arranged about the piano and tables. Dr. Ryder does not wish the ladies to neglect to make their meeting room attractive as we are all influenced by our environments.

In the review lesson the Misses Avabai Mehta, Jerbai Viccajee, and Herabai Servai ventured for the first time to take an active part in the meetings, and each gave a very creditable review of one of the lives of the distinguished women of whom they had been told at previous meetings. This first attempt on the part of the young ladies was hailed with much delight by those who are endeavouring to help the school girls to remember to think and to express their thoughts.

Dr. Ryder told the club of a conversation she had had with Mr. Kirkham and of his hearty endorsement of the work they were doing.

The subject for the next meeting was announced, "What do you consider woman's first duty and give your reasons for thinking so."

Dr. Ryder said the question was not to be considered in a religious light, because then of course there could be no diversity of opinion.

All united in singing "God save the Queen," and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Before the meeting a photograph of the officers and members of the Sorosis Club was taken in a group by an amateur photographer, a member of the club.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.—The barometer has risen everywhere, except in Sind. The rise is brisk in Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal. Presssure is in defect, except in the Deccan. The deficiency is large in Sind, the Punjab, and North Bengal and Assam. There is no over-marked feature in pressure distribution at present. Westerly winds prevail over the whole of Bengal. The captain of the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports light to moderate westerly winds in the Araban Sea. Temperature is generally below normal in Northern India. This is due to the unusually low night temperatures more than compensating the increased dry temperature. General rain fell in Burma and Assam yesterday, and thunder and showers in the Central Provinces and Berar. Surat Akola, Khandwa, Seoni, and Indore report one to two inches.

A GERMAN reviewer has just hunted up a magnificent case of plagiarism which he exposes in the current number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Shib Chunder Bose published in 1881 at Calcutta, a volume entitled *The Hindus as They are*. A year or two later a Florentine of the name of Mantegazza wrote another book in which, under the title of *India*, he dealt with the same subject. This book was translated into German, and then the wary reviewer found out that at least one quarter of the contents of Bosu's book had been literally copied by the Italian author. Not content with enriching himself in this way (of course without acknowledging the source of his information) Mantegazza declares repeatedly that Bose had to withdraw his volume from the trade on account of its having caused a storm of indignation among his compatriots. Since, however, the mighty *Rundschau* has taken up the cause of the Bengalese author, the latter will yet have cause to be thankful to the Italian, whose proceedings, 'for which it is not easy to find a parliamentary expression,' will make *The Hindus as They are* more popular than ever.

THE Sultan is much alarmed by his increasing obesity, writes *Truth*, and he has just summoned Dr. Schwennenger to Constantinople, from Berlin, for whose accommodation a palace on the Bosphorus at Therapia has been prepared, where he is to stay for a week. Dr. Schwennenger's treatment has immensely benefited Prince Bismarck; and the Czar was much the better for it, but he soon gave it up, as he is an inveterate gormandiser, and careful and very plain feeding were as impossible to him as the prescription of one tumbler of weak whisky and Apollinaris at each meal, instead of the magnum of champagne which he usually consumes.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

THE Bombay Presidency Association on Friday last adopted the following memorial to the Secretary of State with regard to the Bill now before the Supreme Council:—

To the Right Hon'ble Richard Assheton Viscount Cross, G.C.B., H. M's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

My Lord,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association (an Association established for the purpose of representing the views and wishes of the people of this Presidency in regard to public affairs) to lay the following representation before your Lordship in Council in reference to a matter of grave public moment and one which is exciting a great deal of interest among all classes of the population of this Presidency.

2. About the beginning of last year the Government of Bombay having placed before it certain definite and tangible information disclosing the existence of an organized system of corruption over a considerable part of this Presidency, set on foot a comprehensive inquiry with a view to take effectual measures for the purification of the administration. For the purposes of such inquiry, it was found necessary to grant an indemnity from prosecution or other injury to all those who would state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in reference to the subject under investigation. Acting upon the faith of that indemnity many persons employed in the subordinate grades of the public service gave information, first, to the special officer charged with the preliminary inquiry, and afterwards before the Commissioners who were appointed under Act XXXVII of 1850 to investigate the matter and make a report thereon to the Government of Bombay.

3. The whole case has since been considered by the Government of Bombay and by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and it now appears that it is the intention of the authorities to withdraw, to a greater or less extent, from the indemnity given and acted upon as aforesaid. We beg to submit, respectfully but emphatically, that such intention, if carried out, will have a disastrous effect upon the minds of the population of this Presidency, and indeed of the whole Empire.

4. In the first place, we venture to submit that it is entirely out of harmony with all the best traditions of British policy to violate a solemn guarantee, such as the one now under question, granted by a great public officer, under the express sanction of the Presidential Government to which he is subordinate. Such a violation would be most objectionable in any case whatever; but it is particularly objectionable, when, and if it is committed, after the persons to whom the guarantee was given had acted upon the faith of it, and fully and fairly complied with its conditions. It is needless to remind your Lordship in Council that these considerations have a very special force in Anglo-Indian administration, for "English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental Empire than English veracity."

5. The obligatory character of the particular guarantee here in question is further strengthened when the circumstances in which and the purpose for which it was given are remembered. That purpose was no less than the exposure of a vast system of bribery, rampant over a great part of this Presidency, which was dragging through the mire the renown for honesty of H. M.'s Indian Civil Service. The circumstances under which the guarantee was given are also to be noted. On two previous occasions, charges of a kind similar to those which the Government of Bombay had to consider in 1888 had been made against Mr. Crawford and could not be satisfactorily dealt with because the proper steps were not taken for eliciting evidence. When one considers even for a moment the nature of the offences of which Mr. Crawford was accused it becomes obvious that it must be almost impossible to procure evidence of it, except by the help of *participes criminis*, and that held as is shown *infra* alike by the case of Lord Macclesfield, can only be obtained by a promise of protection such as was afforded by the guarantee here in question. Mr. Ommanney, the officer to whom the preliminary inquiry was entrusted himself says that "it is absolutely certain that without the guarantee no word of direct evidence would have been elicited," and in a case like this direct evidence was obviously of the very highest value. We beg to submit that these considerations strengthen the obligation resting upon Government to respect the guarantee solemnly given by them.

6. We must farther take leave to point out that the consequences of the threatened violation of that guarantee must be very serious in all departments of Anglo-Indian administration. It is now being said everywhere, and it will continue to be said hereafter that if such a guarantee may be violated, no confidence can hereafter be placed in any pledge given by officers of Government and even in any pledge given by Government itself. To the mass of Her Majesty's subjects it makes no difference that the Bombay

prehensive as was actually given. The evils which accompained so comprehensive a guarantee, however great were manifestly very far less great than the evil of suffering the entire system of corruption to continue to live and in all probability, to thrive. And, therefore, the guarantee so given, in spite of the accompanying evils must now be respected as a sacred obligation, not only by the Government of Bombay but by the Government of the Queen-Empress in all its gradations. It should be carefully borne in mind that, intolerable as it is now urged may be the retention of a number of corrupt officers with judicial authority, a state of things infinitely more intolerable still would have continued to exist without the action which the grant of the indemnity above made possible.

9. Upon the grounds hereinbefore set forth we have felt it our duty to ask your Lordship in Council to reconsider the position. We submit that in view, on the one hand, of the mischiefs which must result from shaking the credit of the British Government for faithfulness to its plighted word, and in view, on the other hand, of the comparatively small evil which can follow from maintaining in office a few men who, though self-convicted, and, in truth, in consequence of being self-convicted must from fear, if from no other motive, be straight in their future conduct—in view of those considerations, we submit that the contemplated departures from the guarantee given are much to be deprecated. We are respectfully of opinion that the question is not one as it has been put of the Government of India supporting the Presidential Government. But the question is whether the Queen-Empress's Government is going to recede from its pledges, directly or indirectly given. H. E. the Viceroy is reported to have said that the Bombay Government was, apart from the legal aspects of the case, not to blame for having promised an indemnity. The same view appears to have been expressed by Lord Cross in the House of Lords. We respectfully submit that when the question is thus reduced to one of "illegality" simply, it is the duty of the Government of legalise the whole of the indemnity and not only a part of it. If it is "illegal" to retain these "self-convicted" men in office, it is equally "illegal" to screen them from prosecution. And if the one "illegality" can properly be removed by legislation now, why not the other?

10. We therefore respectfully venture to suggest that the proper course in this matter is that indicated by the legislation of the Imperial Parliament in reference to the Masters in Chancery who gave bribes to the Earl of Macclesfield. We deliberately refrain in this representation to complicate the question which alone we are directed to bring before your Lordship in Council, by any references to the cases of the Mamlatdars who have been, or are about to be punished. The point which we beg to submit for reconsideration is whether the plighted faith of the Government is not involved in the maintenance of the guarantee in all its breath and comprehensiveness. It is because we consider that it is so involved and that the contemplated action of Government is already disturbing and will hereafter still further disturb the people's faith in the pledges of the British Government and its officers, and entail most disastrous consequences for the future, that we approach your Lordship in Council with this representation. It is at all times difficult to detect and expose bribery and corruption; we may be permitted to point that such a breach of faith as is envolved even in a partial cancellation of the guarantee given by Government will make it almost impossible in the future. We are so impressed with the grave consequence of such action that we venture thus earnestly to solicit your Lordship's attention to the reasons above set forth, and to press upon your Lordship the justice, the expediency and the righteousness of upholding the guarantees.

We have, &c.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 30.

A large and influential public meeting assembled to-day at Nadiad, the Honorable Sardar Rao Bahadur Hehchardas Viharadas Desai presiding, when the following resolutions were passed :—

Proposed by Rao Saheb Gopaldas Viharidas Desai, the honorary magistrate and chairman of the Municipality, and seconded by Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Hargovandas, Municipal Commissioner and pleader, that this meeting thankfully approves and supports the noble efforts of his Excellency Lord Reay's Government to eradicate the widespread corruption prevailing in a portion of this presidency.

Proposed by Rao Bahadur Motibhai Raghunathji Pandya, President, Municipality, and seconded by Mr. Bapujee Nathubhai, honorary magistrate and pensioner, that in the opinion of this meeting the indemnity held out by the Bombay Government to witnesses in the Crawford case was necessary for that purpose and should be upheld in its entirety, and that even a partial breach of the indemnity will be prejudicial to the prestige and honour of the British Government, and is fraught with much greater evil than the retention in service of a few mamlatdars who have admitted the payment of bribes to Mr. Crawford.

Proposed by Rao Saheb Sankalchand Jethabhai, Municipal Commissioner and honorary magistrate, and seconded by Mr. Chaturbhai Shankerbhai, proprietor of the local press, that this meeting is of opinion that if considered desirable there would not be any great objection to dismiss even without compensation those mamlatdars who after a departmental enquiry are proved to have themselves accepted bribes.

The meeting terminated with a request to the chairman to communicate the above to the Government of India by telegram and to the Secretary of State through the Bombay Government and with a vote of thanks to the Sardar.

A PROTEST FROM SURAT.

SURAT, SEPT. 29.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Surat, consisting of Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans convened by Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Gulam Baba, Khan Bahadur Daver Rustomji Kharsetji Modi, Rao Bahadur Jugjivandas Khusaldas, and Seth Duwarkadas Lallubhai Mahajan Seth was held under Nawab Mir Gulam Baba Khan's chairmanship in the Raychand Dipchand Girls' School. Resolutions approving the policy and actions of Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford-Hanmantrao's cases and earnestly soliciting the maintenance of the sound British words contained in the promised indemnity in its entirety were unanimously passed. Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, Rao Bahadur Makundrao Manirao, pensioned first class Subordinate Judge, Khan Saheb Manecherji D. Dadyseth, Barrister-at-law, Municipal Commissioner, Rao Saheb Ishwardas Jagjivandas Store, Municipal Commissioner, Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, High Court Vakil and Municipal Commissioner, Rao Saheb Balram Motiram, Vakil and Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hurderam Nanabhai Haridas, Khan Saheb Syed Zain-el-Edroos, honorary magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, Vakil, and Mr. Jagonnath Ichbram, pensioned Sir Nyayadish of Jamnagar, addressed a memorial and telegram to the India Government on the subject, which had been approved.

NOISY MEETING IN BARODA.

BARODA, SEPT. 30.

A meeting of three hundred persons assembled here in the State Library to adopt the resolutions already adopted at Poona resolved to wire to the Supreme Government urging the upholding of the promise of the Bombay Government to mamlatdars intact and applauding the action of Lord Reay. Several able speakers addressed the meeting amid much interruption, as many in the meeting attended with a predetermined resolve to defend the mamlatdars, which interfered with the dispassionate review of the questions submitted from the Deccan. Rao Bahadur Fudnis asked the postponement of the meeting to consider the points raised by Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir, but this was not agreed to. Mr. Dinshaw said no one was a greater admirer of Lord Reay than himself, and he failed to perceive any error in the action of Government. A difficulty had arisen subsequently, which the greatest of statesmen could not perhaps have foreseen, but which Lords Cross, Lansdowne, and Reay were settling. Nothing, he said, was so supremely ridiculous as to attempt to prefer a national demand for remedy by painting an evil in grossly extravagant colours. He warned all, however praiseworthy their motives seemed to him they must guard against being misunderstood abroad as endeavouring to bolster up the venality of native officials. They argued from highly exaggerated premises in considering the promise as if it were given in times of national revolt for the safety of the British raj. Lord Reay dealt with the difficulties as they arose with well balanced judgment. Mr. Bulwantrao Dew and Messrs. Nanabhai and Wishwnath Narayen, of the local High Court, then followed advocating absolute indemnity. Great excitement and disturbance prevailed at the meeting.

MEETING AT JULGAM.

JULGAM, SEPT. 28.

The following telegram was sent by a meeting at Dapoli to-day to the Secretary, Legislative Department, Simla, by the chairman :—"Discrimination impolitic; mamlatdars' guarantee must be legalised in entirety."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

SANE OR INSANE?

IN THE MATTER OF THE LUNACY OF CHUNILAL NUNDLAL.

MR. LANG, instructed by Mr. Bland, moved for a revocation of the order made by Mr. Justice Scott on the 23rd February last, declaring Chunilal, the petitioner, a lunatic, who was incapable of taking care of himself and of his affairs, and appointing Manibai, his sister-in-law, a committee of his person, and Manibai and Motilal Becherdas, joint committees of his estate. This order, the learned counsel said, prevented his client's getting employment in his usual avocation of a broker's assistant, and he was therefore anxious to have it set aside.

Surgeon-Major Boyd, actiug Superintending Surgeon of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, who had examined the alleged lunatic on two occasions, was of opinion that his intellect was not up to the normal standard, and that he was weak-minded, but there were no signs of insanity. His mind was sound, but weak. He was capable of taking care of himself and of his affairs to a certain extent. He was quite capable of looking after himself and to simple money transactions. His weakness of intellect was from childhood, but he was fairly rational, and had no delusion.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, on behalf of Manibai, moved for a week's postponement for making proper enquiries in the matter, as the solicitors did not know of the matter coming on till they heard of it in court. There was a large sum which had not been paid to the Accountant-General as required, and the revocation of the order might affect the interest of the minor, who had a life interest in the estate.

A postponement was refused, and the hearing proceeded.

Chunilal Nundlal, the petitioner, was examined and readily answered questions put to him by counsel and by the court. Formerly he used to attend a school, and was able to read and write his language fairly well. He was assistant to a broker, named Chunilal Motilal, and got brokerage at 2½ per cent. from the seller of shares. He daily went to the market and purchased his necessaries. He usually earned five or ten rupees a month. The money left by his father was with Mr. Bland, but he could not say how it was invested. He had no brothers or sisters. Since his father's death, his sister-in-law attended to his food. Some of the money, about Rs. 3,000, was spent on his niece's marriage. His share of his father's property was Rs. 2,000, and that was invested in promissory notes.

Mr. Lang said the exact amount left by the father was Rs. 12,500, now invested in promissory notes with Mr. Bland.

Surgeon-Major Boyd, recalled after hearing the petitioner's evidence, said he saw no reason to alter his opinion. He was doubtful if the petitioner could well be entrusted with ten or fifteen thousand rupees, but he could manage his own money in a general way.

Mr. Lang read the will and asked for a revocation of the order, as it was proved that his client was not insane, though of weak intellect, and was quite capable of taking care of himself and of his property.

Mr. Jardine again asked for a postponement, as money which should have been paid to the Accountant-General had not been paid to him.

Mr. Lang said it would be better to file a suit against the trustees if there was any waste of property, but the question could not be dealt with in this case.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the matter, was of opinion that the petitioner was not of unsound mind, or incapable of managing himself and his affairs. The order should be revoked; and with it the further provisions of the order must fall to the ground.

Mr. Justice Parsons agreed in opinion.

Accordingly an order was made revoking the order of the 23rd February; and at the instance of Mr. Jardine it was added that the committees should account to the trustees for any monies in their possession.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY.

DADABHOY PESTONJEE MASTER *vs.* COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Baishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, on behalf of the defendants, asked for an order to the Sheriff to keep open during the day the defendants' premises which he had seized and locked up. Defendants had no objection to the premises being locked up at night, but the Sheriff had no right to lock them up during the day, and permit them having access to their office and their books and papers.

The Judge: What does the plaintiff say?

Mr. Inverarity: The plaintiff had no objection, but he said the Sheriff might keep the premises open on his own responsibility.

The Judge said it was usual for the Sheriff to lock up premises.

Mr. Inverarity: He has no right to lock up our books and papers. There is actually a meeting to be held on the premises at 3 p. m. to-day, and it cannot be held. The learned counsel read an affidavit made by the manager of the company, in which it was stated that the Sheriff had locked up the premises in Rampart Row and Medows Street and the godown in Charch Gate Street, containing goods of the value of about two and a half lakhs of rupees. The meeting called to be held in the Medows Street premises that afternoon was for the purpose of winding up the company voluntarily. Notices had been sent to all the shareholders, and it would be very inconvenient to put off the meeting. The Sheriff might allow them to held the meeting by opening the Medows Street door. The order to the Sheriff, said the learned counsel, was to attach the property and to keep it in safe custody. If he could not keep it safe, he might remove it. They did not wish him to remove it, but he was not justified in preventing their access to their house.

The Judge said he could not issue an order to the Sheriff in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity said the Sheriff was an officer of the court; and the court would set him right if he did anything wrong. He was entitled to see that the goods were not removed, but he could not prevent their having access to their rooms. The Deputy Sheriff (Mr. Bhugwantrao Mungesh Wagle) was in court, and could state his objection. They had written to him that they wanted to hold a meeting in their rooms that afternoon.

The Judge said the papers had been seized.

Mr. Inverarity said the Sheriff had no right to seize the papers. They were not saleable property. The Sheriff had power only to seize saleable property. The warrant of attachment did not justify seizure of the papers.

The Judge spoke to the Deputy Sheriff, who handed him some documents.

Mr. Inverarity: If he does not allow us access to our rooms, we will file a suit of ejectment against him to-day.

The Judge said he could issue no order in the matter, and the application was refused.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

IN THE MATTER OF BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Turner, asked for an order confirming the appointment of Mr. Turner and Mr. Rustomjee Manekjee Engineer as liquidators of the company.

An affidavit by Mr. A. F. Turner stated that by an order of Mr. Justice Bayley, made on the 5th ult., a meeting of shareholders of the company was held on the 14th idem, to ascertain their wishes as to who should be appointed the liquidator or liquidators in place of Mr. John Marshall. Mr. Turner was appointed to preside at the meeting and to report the result to the court. It was proposed that a liquidator or liquidators should be chosen from among the shareholders, to which an amendment was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Greig that the choice should not be limited to the shareholders. The amendment was lost. A poll was demanded by the Rev. Mr. Greig, but as the shareholders supporting the demand did not hold the necessary proportion of shares, viz., one-fifth the of shares, the chairman disallowed the demand for a poll. The original proposition was then carried. It was next proposed that the chairman and Messrs. Tribhowundas Veerjee, Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer, and Rustomjee Pestonjee should be the liquidators. A discussion then followed as to the necessity of appointing more than one liquidator. The Rev. Mr. Greig proposed an amendment that the chairman and Mr. Tribhowandas Veerjee should be nominated liquidator in place of Mr. John Marshall. The amendment was lost by a large majority. Another amendment was proposed that the chairman and Mr. Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer be appointed the liquidators, and this amendment was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

His Lordship made an order appointing Messrs. Turner and Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer liquidators of the company, the provisional liquidator, Mr. James Pearse, being discharged.

LORD WOLSELEY seems to have had a very near squeak for his life the other day, says the *World*, for the bullet from the gun that exploded went within two feet of him. About the middle of the month the Adjutant-General is going on a professional visit to the battlefields of 1870, and afterwards he will join Lady Wolseley and his daughter, who are at present at Marienabad.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE, Acting Chief Judge.)

DECISION IN A MUNICIPAL APPEAL CASE.

GANPAT MANEKJI PATEL *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

MR. BROWN, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, represented the Bombay Municipality.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: Though a summons was issued in this matter, this is in effect an appeal, under sec. 217 of the Municipal Act, 1888, by one Ganpat Manekji against the levying of water tax in respect of certain premises for the half-year from 1st April to 30th September, 1887. The appellant contends that he is not liable to pay such tax, in that no service water pipe has been laid on the said premises, and that the Municipal Commissioner has refused to allow it to be laid. Mr. Brown for the appellant admitted that if sec. 141 of the Act of 1888 applied, his client could not succeed. He thought that it would be extremely hard if under this section the appellant was found bound to pay up for what he did not get. On the facts as they are to be gathered from the petition in this case, I find that sec. 141, cl. b does apply. The hardship complained of is, moreover, more apparent than real. If the Commissioner refuses to allow the service pipe connection, the appellant would have his remedy, I take it, by suit for damages. But in this case, as I read the voluminous printed correspondent attached to the petition, it appears that the connection is withheld owing to the appellant's own default; and if there is any hardship in it, he has to thank himself for it. Hardship or otherwise, however, is not now the question before me. I have only to find whether the Commissioner has authority to levy the tax in question, and I find that he has. Whatever may have been the case under the old Act, sec. 141, cl. b, of the present Act deliberately confers this authority, and the object of it doubtless is to consider the general benefit of the community rather than individual convenience. As to the one-fifth remission claimed in the petition, Mr. Brown very properly did not press the matter. Considering the provisions of sec. 158, cl. 2, I find it is not now recoverable. I accordingly dismiss the appeal.

TOO SEVERE TO BE CHRISTIAN.

A MAN named Dewji Ruttan appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday and applied for a summons against a dealer in charcoal named Ebram Dewji. He said he saw Ebram passing along the Picquet Road, when he went up to him and began to speak to him of the goodness of Christianity, for which Ebram slapped him on the face. He then went and told his priest about the matter, when the priest said that a true Christian, when he was slapped on one cheek, should turn the other to the slapper. A few days after this he met Ebram again on the same road and began to preach to him, when Ebram with his clenched fist struck him on the other cheek and "drew blood from his face."

The Magistrate: So you gave him the other cheek?

Dewji: Yes.

The Magistrate: Then why do you complain?

Dewji: I am complaining as he assaulted me the next day.

The Magistrate: So the first was a Christian slap and the other a hard one? (Laughter.)

The Magistrate forwarded the plaint to the police for report.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

THE *Gazette* publishes the Toski despatches. Sir James Dormer, in forwarding Sir Grenfell's account of the action, says:—"It would be superfluous on my part to add any words of commendation, as I feel sure that the admirable manner in which the battle was fought, the strategical and tactical skill, as well as the ability shown by Sir F. Grenfell, and the bravery and gallant behaviour of his troops, must be fully appreciated after perusal of his despatch; but I trust I may be permitted to call attention to the good services rendered by the officers who are specially mentioned by the Sirdar, and particularly to those of Lieut.-Col. Wodehouse, R.A., who engaged the forces of Nejumi, and never lost touch of the enemy from the time when he crossed our frontier until the action of Aug. 3."

After giving an account of the action, General Grenfell says:—I have now to bring to your notice the services of officers engaged in the action:—

Col. Kitchener, C.M.G., A.D.C., R.E., commanded the mounted troops with his usual activity and forethought, heading the enemy till arrival of the infantry, and making dispositions which greatly conduced to the success of the action and subsequent heavy Dervish loss. He calls attention to the good services rendered by the officers of his staff:—

Capt. T. E. Hickman, Worcester Regt. brigade major.

Lieut. A. M. McMurdo, Highland Light Inf., aide-de-camp.

Lieut. E. J. Dent, King's Own Scottish Borderers, orderly officer.

Lieut. Col. Wodehouse, R.A., has been in touch of the enemy with his column ever since Nejumi crossed the frontier. In the action at Arguin on July 2 he inflicted heavy loss on the Dervish force, and by good arrangements and great activity he has severely punished the enemy and greatly reduced the number of his fighting men; and he conducted the whole operations up to date of my arrival in a most able and soldierlike manner. He calls attention to the good services rendered by:—

Brevet Major A. Hunter, D.S.O., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Capt. T. P. B. Ternan, Manchester Regt., brigade major.

Qr-mr. and Hon. Lieut H. W. Drage, Army Service Corps. And this I fully endorse.

Lieut-Col. Settle, R.E., senior staff officer, again displayed those soldierlike qualities and knowledge of staff duties which I have reported on former occasions. His services were invaluable.

Lieut-Col. Irwin, 20th Hussars, commanded his men both in reconnaissance and fight with judgment and charged the retreating Dervishes with effect.

Brevet Major A. Hunter, D.S.O., Royal Lancashire Regt, has been invaluable during the late operations as second in command of the Frontier Force. He commanded his brigade in a cool and soldierlike manner, and remained on the field after having received a spear-wound in the arm when leading a charge on the Dervish positions.

Major H. M. L. Rundle, D. S. O., R. A., ably commanded the artillery. His two guns, horse battery, did excellent service, first at long range, and later at close quarters, firing case. His guns, both horse and field artillery, were always in the right place.

The field artillery was well commanded by Lieut. W. S. Gordon, R. E., and the Egyptian artillery officers did remarkably well.

Major F. R. Wingate, R. A., was very useful to me, both as staff officer in the field, and before and after the action, as assistant adjutant-general for Intelligence Department, the duties of which have been very onerous.

Capt. J. G. Maxwell, D. S. O., Royal Highlanders, aide-de-camp, conveyed my orders to various parts of a very extended field, often under very hot fire, with great promptitude and coolness.

The cavalry, under 2nd Lieut. J. R. Beech, C. M. G., 21st Hussars, commanding Halfa Cavalry, has throughout the operations hung on to the Dervish flanks and rear, and punished them severely. Lieut. Beech has shown great qualities as a cavalry leader, and in the charge both he and Lieut. G. C. C. D'Aguilar, 17th Lancers, led their men with great gallantry. His subordinate native officers behaved remarkably well.

The Camel Corps was engaged from 6 a.m. to 1p.m., and always in the front, their fire being well under control. They were admirably led by Capt. H. G. Dunning, Royal Fusiliers, who showed great gallantry in the personal encounter with Nejumi's body-guard in their repeated charges, while protecting the body of their leader.

ON one point in connection with the Bengal railway question the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is sound—it is opposed to an extension of the East Indian monopoly. The Chamber has addressed a long letter on the question to the Government of India, in which it is contended (1) that the Grand Chord Line has superior recommendations to the other projects before them; (2) that this line should have independent access to Calcutta; (3) that the line should be constructed by private enterprise; (4) that the Oudh and Rohilkhund system should be managed by the staff of the Grand Chord Line rather than remain under official control.

FROM Afghanistan the Lahore paper learns that on the 15th instant a party of 200 Shinwaris, Sangu Khel, and Paikhawals carried off nearly a thousand sheep and cows from the Amir's subjects of Baru Sher Shahi in Jellalabad territory, and returned home with their plunder *via* Tor Agha. The Afghan Commander-in-Chief, owing to these and other ravages in the Shinwari country, has ordered the Malik of each village to furnish 15 armed men for patrolling duty in his village every night until further orders.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, with the English mails of the 13th September, arrived at Mazagon at 5 a.m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Brookes	Miss Mynn
Mr Caws	Mr Tresidar
Mr and Mrs Jones	Mr Braddell
Mr and Miss Petter	Mr McAllum
Mr and Mrs Litzter	Mr Burnett
Mr Gregory	Mr Pon
Rev C A Lockie	Mr Ruza
Mr H Fenton	Mrs Mein
Lieut Bell	Major and Mrs Ramsden

FROM NAPLES.

Major Creagh	Mr Calthrop
Mr and Mrs Morris	

FROM SOUTHAMTON.

Miss Ringer	Mrs Oram
Mr and Mrs Altas	Mrs Strickland

FROM BRINDISI.

Col E Smith	Mr Rivett
Mr E Upton	Mr Blathwayt
Mr D Calnan	Major Blanshard
Mr Towdisend	Major-Genl Sir G Whyte
Mr and Mrs Lloyd	Mr Spooner
Mr H Ampden	Mr Fowler
Capt Lean	Mr and Mrs Badham
Mr Clifford	Miss Badham
Mr Longmore	Mr Gault
Mr J D Rees	Capt Godfrey
Col Reade	Mr Castleberg
Mr S E Tate	Mr H Castleberg
Mr H F Hatch	Mr Macfarlane

FROM VENICE.

Mr Robyns	Mr and Mrs Lindsay

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duke of Edinburgh is on a visit to Her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Mar Lodge, Braemar, from London, on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in Dublin.

Mr. Gladstone has returned from Paris to Hawarden.

Sir James Caird has been appointed a member of the Privy Council, and also a Commissioner of the new Board of Agriculture.

Lord Hartington attended a great Unionist demonstration in Denton-park, near Ilkley, on Saturday. He asserted that the administration of Irish affairs by the present Government had been successful, and that, the authority of the law having been vindicated, a constructive policy should now be persued by the Unionist party.

Lord R. Churchill, M. P., addressed a Conservative meeting at Newton, Montgomeryshire, on Friday, denying that his utterances at Walsall were communistic or revolutionary. The noble lord also spoke on Saturday at a Primrose League *fete* at Plas Machynlleth, insisting on the maintenance of the Established Church in the Principality as well as in England and Scotland, but advocating generous and sympathetic legislation for Wales in all secular matters.

The re-election of Mr. H. Chaplin, now president of the Board of Agriculture, is opposed by Mr. Otter, the Gladstonian candidate, who was defeated at the last election.

The Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, M. P. for Peterborough, died on Wednesday morning at Wentworth from injuries received by a fall from his horse two days before.

The British Association for the advancement of Science commenced its sittings at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday, when Professor Flower, as president, delivered an interesting inaugural address mainly devoted to the subject of museums. The various sections began their labours yesterday.

The proposal of the Lord Mayor that the dock labourers should receive 6d. per hour from the 1st of January next was accepted by the Dock directors on Saturday on condition that the men should return to work in the meantime at the old pay; but the Strike Committee have rejected these terms, and demand that the increased rate of wages shall come into force on October 1, and neither contending party yet appears inclined to give way.

It is estimated that 70 lives have been lost through the disaster at the Penicuick Colliery. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from the mine, the state of which at present precludes the further efforts of the search party. A relief fund has been started for the benefit of the families of the sufferers.

The mutilated trunk of a woman was found early on Tuesday morning under a railway arch in Pinchin-street, Whitechapel, by a policeman on his beat, under circumstances indicating that one more has been added to the long list of shocking murders which have made that neighbourhood so painfully notorious. The Coroner's inquest was opened on Wednesday, and stands adjourned to the 24th inst.

Mr. H. E. Rhodes, well known as the owner of the yacht Sleuthhound, was killed at Dover on Sunday night by accidentally falling from the balcony of a hotel.

Five young men, who were returning on Suuday night from a christening party near Killarney were drowned through the capsizing of a boat.

Two workmen were killed by falling from a scaffolding at Shaftesbury-avenue, near Charing Cross, on Tuesday.

At Doncaster races on Wednesday the St. Leger was won by the Duke of Portland's Donovan.

The sculling match for the championship of the world took place on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, on Monday, between Henry Searle of Australia, and Wm. O'Connor of Ontario. Searle won easily by several lengths.

The Belfast Protestant Home Rule Association held a demonstration on Monday night to welcome to that town the delegates from the English Home Rule Union. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., was the principal speaker.

The tenants on several Irish estates are abandoning the Plan of Campaign and settling with their landlords.

The preparations for the French elections are proceeding, but the general interest they awaken is not particularly keen, owing perhaps in parts to the preoccupations incidental to the International Exhibition.

The French Minister of Justice has issued to the Bishops a circular requesting them to warn their clergy, in view of the coming elections, that they are forbidden by law from siding with any political party in the exercise of their sacerdotal functions. This document has elicited an emphatic protest from the Bishop of Seez.

OBITUARY—Lieut-Col. C. Townley; Hon. W. J. W. Fitzwilliam, M. P. Charles III., Prince of Monaco; Dr. Gustav Weil; Dowager Lady Huntingfield; Lady Lilias Sherbrooke; Lady Wallscourt; Lady Jones.

The Prefect of the Seine refuses to accept the tender by a notary public of declarations of cadidature on the part of General Boulanger and M. Rochefort.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Hotel Continental on Saturday night by the Paris Society of Political Economy.

A remarkable document, entitled "Russia's Ten Commandments," emanating from the Panslavist Committee at Moscow, and shadowing fort very subversive projects in regard to the Balkan and Ottoman States, is being extensively circulated in South-Eastern Europe.

In consequence, it is said, of the remonstrances of certain of the Powers, the Sultan ordered his Cabinet to meet in Special Council to consider the means of ending the disorder in Armenia. A movement of Russian troops near the frontier of Armenia is also disquieting the Turkish Government.

A terrible explosion occurred at Antwerp on Friday afternoon at a cartridge manufactory, in which many men were at work. A petroleum depot caught fire, causing much destruction of property, and it is estimated that 125 persons perished and 200 were injured.

An Oriental Congress has been held at Stockholm, at which many interesting subjects were treated by the *savans* of various nations.

The Prince of Monaco died at the Chatean Marchais, near Laon, on Tuesday, aged 70.

The health of the troops in Egypt is improving.

It is reported from Honolulu that Her Majesty's sloop Espiegle returned on the 28th ult. after annexing Humphrey and Rierson Islands, situated to the north of Cook Islands, in the Eastern Pacific.

It is reported from Zanzibar that Captain Wissmann has started for Mpwapwa, his expedition against which will consist of 2,000 men.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering the construction of a great trunk line of railway from Pekin to Hangkow, a large treaty port on the Yangtsze.

Ten thousand pounds has been collected throughout the colony of Victoria in aid of the strikers in London and £4,000 in New South Wales.

Disastrous floods and landslips have occurred in Mexico.

A tremendous easterly gale has raged within the last few days on the Atlantic coast of North America, causing many shipwrecks, with serious loss of life and much destruction of property both on sea and land.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the following account of an interview with Herr Fricke:—

The African traveller Herr Fricke, who has since 1875 been in Africa, and escaped from Khartoum after General Gordon's death, has now come to Berlin to arrange for the exhibition of his collections, and to enter into negotiations with colonial politicians as to Vituland, where he has some property. I had a long talk with him to-day about this adventures, and tried to learn some particulars of General Gordon's last days. Herr Fricke has, however, lost his diary, and has never renewed it, and perhaps for this reason his account slightly lacks clearness as to certain details.

According to his account, he made General Gordon's acquaintance in Cairo, and accompanied him to the Soudan as one of his officers. Gordon said to him repeatedly, "I do not intend to conquer the Soudan by force; my personal authority and influence are strong enough to make me master the insurrection without using force." But yet he was sometimes filled with a presentiment of death, to which he gave expression, saying "I feel I shall never see England again. I shall never get out of Khartoum." As long as Gordon had money enough, the people there, and even the Mahdi's adherents, were his best friends, and many festivities were arranged in his honour. The Mahdi himself was on best terms with him as long as he obtained money from him, but by-and-by, when Gordon could no longer satisfy the demands of these men, the number of his followers daily decreased. Herr Fricke, as well as other Europeans, warned him, and tried to persuade him to leave Khartoum, which he might have been able to do at any moment; but Gordon refused even to listen to them. Herr Fricke says: "Gordon's character was as obstinate as it was noble, and he was so convinced of his personal influence over the population that he did not waver even when the Mahdi had left the city and began to be openly hostile. When General Graham sent messengers to Gordon he proudly said to his followers: 'I can keep Khartoum as long as I like, and I shall certainly keep it till relief comes." Herr Fricke thinks that by speaking thus he produced a wrong impression among the British military authorities, who could not possibly infer from his answer that the state of affairs was as critical as it really was. Neither, indeed, did Gordon himself realise it. He was so thorough an idealist that he could not imagine that people whom he always treated well, and on whom he had conferred so many benefits, could possibly be his enemies. His unlimited confidence, which made him blind to all dangers, and deaf to all the warnings of his friends, was the cause of his death.

Gordon, always calm and undaunted, did not even for a moment show any outward signs of excitement, not even when his own soldiers refused to obey him any longer because their pay was in arrear. In the last fortnight they had to fight every night, and after every engagement it was found that numbers of the soldiers had gone over to the Mahdi's camp. Three days before the fall of Khartoum he said, "Now it is highest time for the relieving force to arrive." He repeatedly urged his European followers to fly from Khartoum, but as he himself refused to do so, they would not leave their General in the lurch. About his last moments Herr Fricke says: It is not true that he was assassinated as he came down on hearing the sounds of a riot among the soldiers. He came, as was his wont every morning, to inspect the soldiers, with his stick in his hand. He never carried a sword, not even whilst fighting. As he came out of the house some of his own soldiers hurled their spears at him, and this was the sign for a general massacre." Herr Fricke, when he saw the General lying dead, fled by a bye path to the Nile, where he secured a small boat, in which he escaped down the river. He told me that, although he suffered many privations and incurred many dangers, he finally escaped owing to his being a Mussulman, and so understanding all the customs and ritual ceremonies. From Berber he journeyed with a cavaran to Suakim. Herr Fricke positively asserts that two days before the fall of Khartoum General Gordon might have escaped, with all the Europeans, had not his fatal determination stood in his way.

Herr Fricke then lived for two years in Suakim as a merchant. His main trade was to supply the caravans with steel and iron, for which he received in exchange ivory and other products. After that he remained for two years more in East Africa, and at one time was a member of Dr. Peters' Expedition. But he did not remain on good terms with his leader long, and he now speaks of Dr. Peters with scant courtesy. He declares him to be totally unqualified for the task he has undertaken, and firmly believes that he will never in his life achieve any success in colonial policy. Herr Fricke was also several weeks with Captain Wissmann, and knows him very well. He describes him as exceptionally well suited for his task. The captain was very much pleased with Herr Frickes Somali troops a body of 102 men whom he and Sheik Osman had enlisted in Aden, and had thoroughly well drilled in person. They joined Captain Wissmann's troops when Herr Fricke returned to Europe.

Speaking about German influence in East Africa he remarked that in general the Germans had acted much too harshly, and in some cases even brutally. That was in his opinion one of the chief causes of their failure. The main reason, however, is that the negro population there is totally under the influence of the Arabs. The principal object of German policy should be to drive away from the coast the Moslems and the Hindoos. The Negro is only a wretched tool in the hands of the Arabs. Captain Wissmann certainly exercises a good influence, and is highly respected by the Arabs, as well as by the Sultan of Zanzibar. He knows exactly how to treat people there, and enforces strict discipline among his men. The Sultan of Zanzibar, Said Chalif, is, Herr Fricke says, wanting in determination, and a completely unreliable and fickle character. It is certain, however, that his influence over the Arabs extends far into the interior and is paramount, and moreover he seems to understand how to make them act as he pleases. When questioned about Bushiri, Herr Fricke said that unless Captain Wissmann's energy and foresight brought about a sudden change favourable to Germany, Bushiri, who has an enormous number of followers amongest the Arabs would establish himself on the high table lands and cut off all trade caravans to the East, especially to places of commerce like Bagamoyo or Dar-es-Salaam. Trade will then be diverted to the West Coast, which will benefit by the loss of the East. It was stated a short time ago that Captain Wissmann had gone with Herr Fricke into the interior. This Herr Fricke says, was solely a reconnoitring expedition, which in the first place had for its object an investigation of the state of feeling in the interior. Herr Fricke asserts that he exercises considerable authority over many tribes, which, according to his opinion, he in no small degree owes to the circumstance that as long ago as in 1876 he went over to Islam, which he did—as he frankly acknowledges—he did not do from conviction. A white man, he insists, must, above all things win respect from the blacks by courage, and not let himself be carried about in a hammock, like Dr. Peters. Speaking about the slaves, he said that the majority of them are quite happy in captivity, and liberated slaves not unfrequently return of their own free will to their old masters. The advance into Africa had been rendered more difficult just by the violent proceedings of those who wish to stamp out slavery. "Formely," says Herr Fricke, "that is, ten years ago, we marched into a negro village, and all marks of honour were shown us. Now we are received with hostility. Our lives are not safe a moment. A Sheik once sent word to me that he would have the flesh scraped off my bones as soon as he had caught me. But I would never let myself be caught, for the tortures which are inflicted upon captured enemies are indescribable. I always carried strychnine, so as to be able to take it in a moment of supreme danger."

Herr Fricke has a strong, muscular figure, and bears unmistakable traces of an adventurous life in his dark, sunburnt features. He is extremely lively and hasty, and says that it is nearly impossible for him to write down long accounts of his experiences for publication, as his thoughts seem to chase each other through his brain. His aged mother lives here, and one can imagine her delight when she saw her son again after fourteen years' absence.

Truth says:—The *World* extravagantly exaggerates the Queen's knowledge of Hindostanee, and the statement that "when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were in England nothing else was spoken during certain hours of the

THE GREAT STRIKE IN LONDON.

In the dock strike on Saturday, 7th September, it was for a time generally believed that a settlement had been arrived at through the intervention of the Lord Mayor. A proposal made at the Mansion House after an interview with Messrs. Burns and Tillett, that the increased wage of 6d. should be given, but not till Jan. 1, was accepted by the Dock Directors' Committee. It was then found, however, that the men's Strike Committee would not assent to the proposal. The Mansion House Committee were, of course, much disappointed at this. They as good as accuse Messrs. Burns and Tillett of some mala fides in the matter; and there appears to have been at least a misunderstanding. The latter certainly undertook to recommend the proposal to the men; and the committee understood that as leaders of the movement they would abide by this arrangement. But the position taken up by Messrs. Burns and Tillett appears to be that, when they so agreed to recommend the proposal to the men, they knew it would be rejected. They do not seem to have felt it incumbent upon them, after negotiating in this way, to use all their influence to obtain from the men the acceptance of what they had themselves assented to. In fact, when they had secured a substantial surrender from the directors, they seem to have changed their minds as to their position taken up at the Mansion House.

The Lord Mayor had been travelling in Scotland during the strike. Returning on Friday, he had a conference with the Bishop of London (who had come up from Wales), Cardinal Manning, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Andrew Lusk, and Mr. Sydney Buxton. This conference and its results were described in a letter published on Monday morning from the Lord Mayor, the Cardinal, and the Bishop, in which they say:—

"On Saturday afternoon we received a letter from the directors agreeing to the terms proposed and making only one or two minor stipulations. This letter was placed before Messrs. Burns and Tillett, who at once acquiesced in the conditions of the directors, but they demanded that the dock authorities 'should not displace or directly or indirectly show resentment to the men who have participated in the strike.' Messrs. Burns and Tillett then left us, promising to use their best efforts to induce the whole of the men to agree to what they themselves had accepted."

Later in the evening Messrs. Burns and Tillett and three other members of the Strike Committee sent a letter to the Mansion House, saying it was impossible to accept any terms without consulting the various strike committees.

On Sunday (Sept. 8) there was once again a procession from the far East to the Thames Embankment, and thence to Hyde Park, where a mass meeting was held. The assemblage was, however, far smaller than on previous Sundays; the procession was far less imposing in its proportions, and, as compared with its predecessors, seemed to arouse but little interest.

The resolution passed unanimously on the motion of Mr. Tillett was:—"That this meeting of dock labourers expresses its regret at its inability to accept the terms offered by the dock authorities—viz., the concession of all demands to be granted on Jan. 1 next. While thanking his Worship the Lord Mayor, his Eminence Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Sydney Buxton for the keen interest taken to effect a settlement of the strike, we respectfully submit to the dock companies, in view of the immediate action taken by the wharfingers in conceding the demands of the men, that to Oct. 1 would be ample time to readjust working arrangements."

Notwithstanding the disappointment the negotiations were renewed on Monday, Sept. 9. After Sunday's meeting in Hyde Park Mr. Tilett appears to have gone to Cardinal Manning and announced the passing of the resolution. On hearing this the Cardinal, after saying that the men had dealt unfairly with him, expressed the view that the alteration of the date to Oct. 1 might possibly be a fair way to meet the case. Accordingly the Cardinal wrote a letter for Mr. Tillett to take to the Lord Mayor. After reading it the Lord Mayor said he thought the men had dealt unfairly with him in not accepting his proposition after the sacrifices he had made to effect a settlement. He suggested that Messrs. Burns and Tillett ought to have resigned when it was rejected by the men. However, Mr. Tillett replied that this would have been to play into the hands of the enemy. At first the Lord Mayor said that unless the men accepted his proposal unconditionally he would wash his hands of the matter. But subsequently he undertook to recommend it strongly to both sides to make the date of this increase of wage Dec. 1. Accordingly on Monday the Mansion House Committee renewed their negotiations; but this time they conferred not only with Messrs. Burns and Tillett, but with all the signatories to the manifesto. The Lord Mayor had with him Cardinal Manning, Sir J. Lubbock, and Mr. Buxton. The deliberations have been kept a profound secret in accordance with previous agreement. Mr. Norwood also called at the Mansion House during the day to assure the Lord Mayor that the extreme limit of concession had been reached.

The question of "picketing" is attracting a great deal of attention. A picket consists of some strikers stationed at a certain post to watch and persuade men from taking work where the ordinary workmen are "out." The dock owners allege that, if these pickets did not use something more than moral suasion, if grievous intimidation were not resorted to, plenty of men would be eager to take the work in the docks. With regard to this it should be noticed that a very serious incident occurred on Saturday. An individual, one of a body, was on his way into one of the docks to accept work offered. The pickets remonstrated, and somebody in the crowd enforced the remonstrance with quicklime. Fortunately, however, the sufferer, who, according to one account was one of the picket, on being taken to the Ophthalmic Hospital, was not found to have suffered very serious injury.

The usual meeting of the men on strike was held on Tower-hill on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., and was addressed by Mr. Tillett and Mr. Burns. The latter pointed to the large sums of money that had been received from Australia, and remarked that that did not look like the men losing. He added that he was ashamed of the American working men, who with all their boasting, had not yet sent money to the dockers.

No negotiations took place that day between the Dock Committee and the shipowners; but, as a protest against the decision arrived at on Saturday by the Joint Committee to accept the Lord Mayor's proposal, Sir Henry Le Marchant, one of the members of the committee, and a director of the East and West India Docks Company, resigned his seat on the Joint Committee.

Of the five P. and O. Company's steamers which have up to this time discharged their cargoes in the Southampton Docks, in consequence of the strikes in London, four still remain at that port, one—the Rome—having also loaded there and sailed for Australia. The Shannon and the Arcadia are to load in the docks, the former was to leave on the 20th inst. for Calcutta and the latter on the 21st for Australia. The Kaisar-i-Hind, which arrived at Southampton on Monday morning, the 9th September, from Calcutta has since been discharging her cargo, and the Peninsular, from Bombay, being cleared of her homeward freight, is now at moorings in the river to await orders. The same company's steamer Pekin, now on her passage from Bombay, is expected at Plymouth at noon on Saturday. She is ordered to Southampton to unload.

In consequence of the steamers Ormuz and Tainui, bound for Melbourne and New Zealand, having shipped "blackleg" crews of seamen and firemen, the secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union has been instructed to communicate with the Federated Seamen's Union of Australia, requesting that body to refuse to load or unload ships so manned. From America the strikers have received abundant sympathy, but no dollars; from Churchmen and Nonconformists in general they have received much sympathy and some money; the receipt from public collections have been, it seems, growing less; but the great source of support has been Australia. On Monday £4000 came from that source alone, £3000 being addressed to Mr. Burns under cover, curiously enough, to the *Times* office. On Tuesday Mr. Burns received from Australia the further sum of £1,000, with a promise by telegram of several times that amount to follow.

OPPORTUNITY is to be taken of the 5th Lancers moving up in relief from Mhow to Meerut to change the Persians and Arabs belonging to the 8th Hussars for the Walers which the 5th now have. In future British cavalry regiments in Northern India are to be mounted on Walers only, while the regiment at Mhow is to have none of these in the ranks.

A HYDERABAD paper writes:—"We learn that the Commission that is sitting to enquire into the debts of the first Sir Salar Jung has come across some serious irregularities in connection with the arrangement entered into with the sowcars. Several names of minor officials are mentioned as being implicated in these irregularities."

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT ANTWERP.

A TERRIBLE calamity happened at Antwerp about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th Sept. The cartridge factory of M. Corvilhain, behind the docks and on the bank of the Scheldt, exploded with an effect like an earthquake. A large number of workpeople, chiefly women and girls, were employed in the factory, and most of them have been killed. The effect of the explosion was terrible. The whole city trembled. Plate-glass windows in shops three miles from the scene of explosion and in the Bourse were shattered; while passengers on the platform of the Eastern Railway Station, a long distance from the scene of the explosion, were thrown down by the shock. In the vicinity of the factory several houses were destroyed, and all over the city the streets were covered with glass from the windows which were broken by the terrific concussion.

PETROLEUM WAREHOUSES ON FIRE.

It has been ascertained that the explosion occurred in the workshop where old cartridges are taken to pieces, and where about fifty millions of them were stored at the time, half of them being partly broken up. The explosion set fire to two large Russian petroleum warehouses estimated to contain 60,000 barrels of oil. Instantly a great sheet of fire rose into the air and is said to have been visible at Brussels. Then the Maison Hydraulique of Antwerp, which furnishes the motive power for all the cranes and other machines of the port, suddenly gave way and became a heap of ruins. Every now and again, amidst the roar of the flames, a succession of reports was heard, resembling a fusillade, which it is supposed were caused by the ignition of packets of catridges, which were thrown to a great distance by the explosion. Assistance was promptly at hand, and the municipal authorities, the whole police and gendarmerie force of the town, as well as the troops from the garrison, were almost immediately on the spot and the priests and sisters of charity did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the injured. The ships that quitted the river were covered with burning petroleum, but they were all saved owing to the direction of the wind.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

It is impossible to describe the horrible spectacle in the vicinity of the scene of the explosion. On Sunday morning the petroleum warehouses were still burning fiercely, and at intervals during the night several heavy concussions occurred, caused by explosions of petroleum barrels. So great was the dread of further explosions that many people passed the night in the open air. About 100,000 tons of petroleum were in the depot, and though a large quantity had run off into the river before the flames reached it, the quantity burning must have been considerable. Fifty one million cartridges, of which 34,000,000 were loaded, were in the factory at the time of the explosion, and a quantity of loose gunpowder, estimated at about thirty tons. For hundreds of yards the ground was literally strewed with exploded and unexploded cartridges. Many penetrated the decks of vessels in the docks to a considerable depth, and several seamen were injured by bullets. Many English vessels in the docks received considerable damage. The small village of Austruwel, chiefly inhabited by artisans, has been completely destroyed and for hundreds of yards in its vicinity not a building escaped. The entire city sustained more or less damage, and some parts look as if they had undergone a siege. Many narrow escapes are recorded, especially of occupants of the Cafe Volmolen, all of whom escaped without a scratch, though the building was literally demolished while the people were inside. Not a pane of glass has been left unbroken in the Entrepot, and whole rows of warehouses have been unroofed, and in several instances completely destroyed. The number of killed is estimated at somewhat less than 200. A great many bodies are charred beyond recognition, and many mutilated portions were hurled considerable distances. The number of killed and wounded would have been much greater had the explosion taken place later, as many workpeople had fortunately not returned from dinner. Several children playing in adjoining fields were either killed or severely wounded. The great fire was at length nearly got under on Sunday afternoon.

VISIT OF KING LEOPOLD.

A little after two o'clock on Sunday King Leopold arrived, and visited the scene of the disaster, as well as the hospitals where the bodies of the victims were lying. His Majesty, who was loudly cheered by the people both at the railway station and in the streets, returned to Brussels at a quarter past five. On Sunday a search commenced in the ruins; but though charred human remains were discovered in several places, no bodies were recovered in a form capable of recognition. In the hospitals of the city there are upwards of 200 persons all more or less severely burned or otherwise injured. About 100 more, consisting of those who suffered only slight injuries, have been able to leave the hospitals and return home. Since Saturday morning there has been a continuous stream of visitors from Brussels, Malines, Liege, and other towns anxious to witness the unparelleled spectacle. A considerable number of men and women arrived from Brussels in the small hours of the morning clad in evening dress, having abandoned theatre or dinner-table as soon as the magnitude of the disaster became apparent, and hurried to the scene by the first available trains. It is reported that more than one of these people have paid for their curiosity by receiving bullet-wounds. Antwerp itself is a city of mourning; but the people have recovered from the first feeling of stupefaction, and are taking energetic means for relieving the distress which is already becoming visible among the families of the victims. A number of poor people have been burned out of house and home, and these are at present camped out on the embankments, where they are well cared for. Queen Victoria has telegraphed to the British Consul-General for particulars and to express sympathy with the wounded.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

The damage to property is enormous It is doubtful if the total will be less than 25 millions of francs; for the property destroyed or seriously damaged includes the costly and elaborate system of hydraulic machinery, the vast petroleum stores, the waterworks erected at a cost of 2,000,000 fr., factories and long ranges of sheds stored with valuable goods, all this is in the vicinity of the docks, and there is, in addition, the widespread damage to buildings in the city itself by the explosion. It is reported that M. Corvilain, having acted contrary to the law regulating establishments like his, will be prosecuted. The subscriptions announced in the Antwerp papers already amount to a large sum. It appears that the Communal Council of Antwerp had only recently prohibited the continuation of the cartridge depot in the place where it stood; but the Deputation Permanente allowed it to remain open. The King has telegraphed expressing the sorrow he feels at the disaster, and requesting hourly telegraphic information.

STRANGE INCIDENTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

An eye-witness of the disaster has given the following accounts of the fearful scenes he saw. He says:—"The sight was too horrible even for tears. The first thing I saw was a group of men carrying the wounded. The ground was covered with mutilated fragments. On one side lay a hand, a foot, and a leg; on the other, an ear with part of the skin of the head not far off, a whole head; and between all this people were hurrying hither and thither, packing into sacks and carrying off these remains. They had filled a four-wheeled van so full of human flesh that three men had to lean against the door to close it. Then it was drawn away by eight strong men. It was not possible for me to remain longer. I could not bear the sight." A correspondent of the *Temps* who has paid a visit to the hospital at Stuyvenbergh, reports a very curious case. A girl of twenty-two, who was employed with some others on board a boat, had her leg torn off by the explosion, but declared to the correspondent that she never felt it at the time:—"All of a sudden I was knocked down, and I saw my *sabot* flying through the air as if carried away by a hurricane. It was only then that I became aware that my leg had gone too." This young person has suffered amputation and is doing well. In the catastrophe a car occupied by three English tourists was smashed, and the tourists were severely injured.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

The funeral of nearly eighty of those whose remains were recovered took place on Monday. There were two processions, one from St. Elizabeth Hospital, the other from Stuyvenbergh Hospital, and the interments were made in the public cemetery. The event made a deep impression on the population. Many shops and warehouses were shut, and the bells in all the church-steeples were tolled. The King was represented by General Jolly, and all the public authorities attended. His Majesty has given 12,000 fr. for the relief of the families of the victims. Subscription lists have also been circulated, and large sums have been received. The newspapers are discussing the question who should be held responsible for such a danger to the public having been allowed to exist. The authorities seem anxious greatly to understate the number of killed and wounded, and the exact figures cannot therefore be ascertained. The official report gives them as follows:—Killed, 105; wounded, 79; but the search for human remains is not yet completed, and many people are supposed to have been blown into the Scheldt.

THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER shocking murder, suggesting the handiwork of "Jack the Ripper," was discovered on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10th, in Whitechapel. It was about six o'clock when the rumour was first noised abroad; and in a short time the inhabitants of the East-end were once more in a state of the utmost excitement. About half-past five that morning, as Police-constable Pennett was on his beat in Pinchin-street, on one side of which are the arches of the Great Eastern Railway, he noticed underneath one of the arches what appeared to be a bundle. The arch is partially enclosed with rough railings between which, however, it is quite easy to walk. The constable immediately proceeded to examine the bundle, and was horrified to find that it was the mutilated trunk of a woman, from which both the head and l gs were missing. He at once sent to the Leman-street police-station for assistance, and the body was removed to the mortuary. It was apparent that the murder had not been committed at the spot where the body was found. Death, moreover, had obviously taken place some days previously—probably not less than four or five—as putrefaction had set in. The stomach was gashed from the chest downwards, and the bowels were protruding. No portion of the body is missing, beyond the head and legs. With the exception of part of a chemise it was covered with no clothing. There were no marks or other indications likely to lead to the discovery of the identity of the deceased. She appeared to have been, however, between thirty and forty years of age, and it is inferred belonged to the same unhappy class which supplied the previous victims.

THE SCENE OF THE DISCOVERY.

Pinchin-street, where the discovery was made, is in very poor neighbourhood close to Leman-street Station. It is approached by numerous narrow and tortuous streets, either from Whitechapel High-street or from Leman-street. It is a very lonely thoroughfare just off Backchurch-lane. There is not a house in it; on one side being the railway arches, and on the other a long hoarding with two or three open spaces that lead to narrow streets and courts. All these railways arches are boarded up, but the boards are not intact; and in the arch where the trunk was found a board was displaced of sufficient size to enable a person to crawl through. The arch leads direct into an enclosure used as a stoneyard by the Whitechapel Board of Works, by the side of the Great Eastern Railway goods depot. Considering the weight and size of the body, it is conjectured that it must have been removed to its hiding place from some house in the immediate neighbourhood. The spot where the body was found is only a few yards from Berner-street, where almost exactly a year ago the mutilated remains of a woman were found. It is a very secluded place, and is popularly known as Dark Alley. It is frequented by persons of the very worst character, who sleep beneath the arches.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

On the discovery of the body being made telegrams were sent in all directions to the police stations, and soon after seven o'clock Mr. Monro, the Chief Commissioner, was on the spot, followed by Colonel Monsoun, the chief constable of the division. Superintendent Arnold, of the H. Division, had been earlier on the scene. By order of Mr. Monro a cordon of police was drawn round the neighbourhood and detectives were soon on the spot investigating the circumstances, but with no result as yet. Quite an alarm was created in the immediate locality, and Pinchin-street was impassable soon after the news spread. Three arrests were made, but no importance is attached to them. The men so arrested—merely on suspicion—were two sailors and a shoeblack, who were found sleeping beneath the arch, not a great distance from the body, at the time of the discovery. After inquiries had been made concerning them they were released. The extra policemen who have been stationed in the district for some months past had not been withdrawn; but, on the contrary, their numbers had been reinforced in consequence of the dock strike. About the time the trunk was deposited under the arch some hundreds of constables were on their way from all parts of the metropolis through the neighbourhood, *en route* to Leman-street police station, where they are assembled to relieve the men who have done duty throughout the night.

DOES THE CRIME BELONG TO THE SERIES?

It is believed by the police that this latest murder does not owe its origin to "Jack the Ripper." In many respects the crime bears a striking resemblance to that which was known as the Thames mystery during the early part of the summer. It will be recollected that in that case the dismembered remains of a woman were found on different days in and about the Thames at Battersea. In view of these facts, it was deemed advisable that Detective-Inspector Tonbridge, who conducted the investigation in the Thames mystery, should be called in. Accordingly, in company with the chief constable, Colonel Monsell, he visited the place where the discovery was made, and subsequently viewed the remains at the mortuary in Cable-street. Certain facts have leaked out as to letters which have, within the past few days, come into the hands of the police. One day last week a letter was found at the back of the London Hospital, expressing the determination of the writer to commit within the following week another murder. About seven o'clock on Tuesday evening another letter was taken to Leman-street Police Station by a young man, who, on being questioned by the inspector in charge, stated that he picked it up in the Commercial-road. It was to the following effect:—"I told you last week that I intended to commit another murder within a few days." The receipt of the second document took the police authorities somewhat by surprise, as little or no importance was attached to the first letter, but every endeavour will be made to trace the writer. The handwriting of both letters was the same.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for the South-Eastern Division of Middlesex, opened the inquest on Wednesday morning (Sept. 11), in the large hall attached to the St. George's Vestry, Cable street. The jury, having been sworn in, proceeded to view the body, which lay in the mortuary adjoining the parish church. Detective-Inspector Reid, H Division, attended to watch the case on behalf of the police authorities.

The first witness called was Police-constable William Pennett. He said that he went on duty at ten o'clock on Monday night. He was on a regular beat, and went through Pinchin-street every half-hour, always entering it from one end. He occasionally went down Frederick-street, which is a turning under the arches, having an exit into Backchurch-lane. About 5-15 on Tuesday morning he was passing along Pinchin-street when his attention was attracted to one of the arches by seeing a body lying there. At first it appeared to him like a bundle such as is sometimes thrown out by Jews during the night. It was lying at the side near the wall next to Backchurch-lane. The arch leads to a piece of waste ground belonging to the Whitechapel Board of Works—where stones are pile d. There was also an entrance to this piece of ground in Backchurch-lane. On reaching the bundle, which lay about five yards up the archway, he found that it was a human body covered with a few pieces of rag, which had been thrown on it. The head had been severed from the body, and the two legs were missing. He examined the surroundings, but though the place was very dusty, he did not find any footprints. There was no blood about. He waited near the remains till a man came past when he sent him to the constable on the next beat. Soon afterwards two constables came up, and he told them of his discovery. One of them went to the station for the inspector. Up to this time he had not seen any one pass except the man he sent with the message. There were two men, apparently sailors, asleep in the farthest arch from Backchurch-lane, and in the middle arch a shoeblack was lying on the stones asleep; all these men were taken to the station.

Questioned by the coroner, the witness said he passed the spot the last time previous to the discovery a few minutes before five o'clock. He then looked into the arch, but saw nothing unusual. He was sure the body was not there then. Between that time and the discovery he passed up Backchurch-lane round into Pinchin-street at the other end. He did not notice any one carrying a bundle, nor did he meet any one with a cart or barrow. Dr. Clarke, the assistant divisional surgeon, arrived on the spot before six o'clock, and when his examination was complete the body was removed to the St. George's mortuary.

By the jury: The witness said he believed the body had been carried in a sack and then taken out. It did not appear to have been thrown out. If the body had been shot out, the neck, which was wet with blood, would have been covered with dust.

Inspector Charles Pinhorn stated that he was called to the spot shortly after half-past five o'clock. He caused every arch and piece of vacant ground in the neighbourhood to be searched, but nothing was discovered. The three persons found near the spot were questioned, but nothing of any importance was gleaned except that at four o'clock, when two of them looked into the arch, there was nothing there.

By the coroner: A person who knew the neighbourhood well would no doubt be aware that the arches were used for sleeping purposes by casuals. The witness had ascertained that no constable had seen a person carrying such a bundle as this would be that morning. In fact, all their inquiries had revealed nothing. The witness said that when he saw the body it was lying on the breast with the hands under the abdomen. A machine-made chemise of calico such as would be worn by a very poor person was over it. The garment was very dirty. There was no lace round the arms and neck. There were bloodstains on it, but they were dry. There were no stains on the body except where blood had oozed from the neck. The chemise bore the name of neither owner nor maker.

The examination by the medical gentlemen not having been completed, the inquiry was adjourned till the 24th of September at ten o'clock.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Notwithstanding that the police have been making the fullest possible investigation, they are still without a clue to the identity of the woman. There is no indication or suspicion pointing to the author of the crime. It is understood that there is nothing to support the theory that the woman had been subjected to an unlawful operation, from the consequences of which she died. The one fact is left undisputed, that the deceased met with her death in no ordinary way. Taking all the appearances together, it is supposed that the victim was of a low stamp, belonging, probably, to the same class as the woman whose remains were thrown into the Thames at Chelsea or concealed in Battersea Park. The resemblances between the Pinchin-street and Chelsea cases is said to be positively startling, and there is warrant in the method of mutilation followed for believing that the dissecting-knife has been employed by the same hand in both instances.

LIST OF THE EAST-END MURDERS.

Since Christmas week in 1887 nine women have been murdered in the East-end under mysterious circumstances, five of them within a period of eight weeks. The following are the dates of the crimes and names of the victims so far as known:—

1.—Christmas-week, 1887.—An unknown woman found murdered near Osborne and Wentworth streets, Whitechapal.

2.—August 7, 1888.—Martha Turner found stabbed in thirty-nine places on a landing in model dwellings known as George-yard-buildings, Commercial-street, Spitalfields.

3.—August 31.—Mrs. Nicholls, murdered and mutilated in Buck's-row, Whitechapel.

4.—September 7.—Mrs. Chapman, murdered and mutilated in Hanbury-street, Whitechapel.

5.—September 30.—Elizabeth Stride, found with her throat cut in Berner-street, Whitechapel.

6.—September 30.—Mrs. Eddowes murdered and mutilated in Mitre-square, Aldgate.

7.—November 9.—Mary Jane Kelly murdered and mutilated in Dorset-street, Spitalfields.

8.—July 17, 1889.—Alice Mackenzie, otherwise Bryant, murdered in Castlealley, Whitechapel.

9.—The woman whose mutilated body was discovered on Tuesday morning.

STRANGE DREAMS.

Mr. T. Ross Scott, residing at 26, Queen's-crescent, which is situated in one of the fashionable suburbs of Edinburgh, has given publicity to a peculiar dream which he had on Tuesday morning of the Whitechapel murder, and says that is the third occasion on which the same figure has presented itself to him in his dreams, and it has accordingly made a deep impression upon him. He says:—"While residing at Burntisland during the month of July, two of my remarkable dreams took place. The first occasion on which I saw the vision was during the night of Thursday, July 4. The figure was standing in what appeared to me to be a small dispensary; but I was unable to note any of the details, because the man, whom I supposed to be the ship's surgeon, had his eyes fixed on me, and I seemed quite powerless to withdraw mine from his gaze. Just then, however, I awoke, and my dream came to an end. About a fortnight afterwards, on the morning of the eighth murder, the vision again appeared to me." Mr. Scott afterwards had his attention drawn to the *Mirror* of the 29th of July, in which the editor (Mr. Stuart Cumberland) gave an account of a vision in which the face of a man claiming to be the author of the murders presented itself. Upon opening the paper Mr. Scott instantly recognized the portrait as being that of the man he had seen in his dreams. With the exception of the colour of the moustache the description tallied in every respect. Since then it had been reported in the *Mirror* that the vision of the same face had appeared to a lady, and that that lady had subsequently seen the man of her dreams sitting in a fashionable London church during evening service. Mr. Scott gives the following account of his dream:—"Retired to bed at 1-30 this morning, but for a long while lay quite awake. The last thing I remember was looking at my watch, the hands of which pointed to five minutes to three. I then fell asleep. Gradually buildings seemed to rise on every side, and I appeared to be walking along a somewhat broad street, the features of which, however, I was unable to see distinctly, owing to the darkness of the night. While proceeding on my way I became conscious of the presence of some one, and, glancing up, observed a tall dark figure rapidly approaching me. In his right hand the stranger held a large carpet bag, which apparently he had considerable difficulty in carrying. As he passed he turned his head towards me, and I immediately recognized him as the 'surgeon' of my two previous dreams! In vain I tried to reach him; he again had his eyes fixed on me; I was totally unable to move. Just then I awoke, struggling violently and completely exhausted. The time by my watch was eleven minutes past five."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R Barton, B
Mr F R de Marsac, B
Mr J C Jordan, B
Mr F Kilvert, B
Mr A R Colquhoun, B
Surg A R W Sedgefield, MB, B
Lieut E W S K Maconchy, MSC
Mr F Chambers, Bo
Lt-Col J B Watling, Bo SC
Lieut M W Sherard, Bo SC
Surg G E Pratt, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H F d'O Moule, B CS, 5 mos
Mr CC Quinn, BCS, special leave commuted to furlough for 10 mos 15 days
Mr F W Badcock, BCS, till Dec 16, 1889
Mr F F Laing, B, 2 mos
Mr C E Pitman, CIE, B, 2 weeks
Mr G G White, B, 6 weeks
Mr H F Stevens, B, 1 week
Mr J E Howe, B, 10 mos
Mr A Grant, B, 3 mos
Col W I Bax, B Inf, 3 days
Maj S C Turner, BRE, 2 days
Capt J M A Retallick, BSC, 2 mos
Lieut G F H Dillon, BSC, 4 mos
Surg F Wyville Thomson, B, 61 days
Lieut J C Swete, MSC, 6 mos
Surg-Maj E Fawcett, M, 6 mos
Surg-Maj J Parker, Bo, 31 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H A Anderson, BCS
Mr W Kaye, BCS
Mr F E Tuson, B
Mr M Condon, B
Mr W E Strange, B
Mr R J Wood, B
Mr A F Mackenzie, B
Mr H J Anderson, B
Col H Collett, CB, BSC
Lt-Col G T Skipwith, BRE
Maj R O Lloyd, BRE
Maj A J Brander, BSC
Capt C H Powell, BSC
Lieut A H Montagu, BSC,
Lieut R B Berkeley, BSC
Dep Surg-Gen P B Smith, B
Surg-Maj H B Purves, B
Surg R J Marks, B
Surg F Wyville-Thomson, B
Sub-Cond J McCormack, Ben Comt
Mr T Weir, MCS
Mr A Thompson, MCS
Lieut F W H Cox, MSC
Lieut S B Graham, MSC
Lieut S A Pearse, MSC
Lieut R E Sullivan, MSC
Dep Surg-Gen W F de Fabeck, MD, M
Rev R P Burnett, M
Rev R H Durham, DD, M
Capt S M Congreve-Schneider, Bo SC
Lieut F J S Lowry, Bo, SC
Lieut C A S Montgomery, Bo S C
Lieut C J Mellies, Bo, SC
Lieut C H Pritchard, Bo, SC
Lieut G S Morris, Bo, SC
Surg-Gen J Pinkerton, M D, Bo
Surg-Maj A H C Dane, M D, Bo.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service:—Bengal—To be Surgs: F R Ozzard, A R S Anderson, J T Calvert, E Jennings, T M Stiles, A G Hendley.

Bombay—To be Surg: W S P Ricketts, C M Moore, G W Jenney, C T Hudson.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed in Hyderabad by the Minister to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the approaching visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. It consists of Nawabs Mohsins-ul-Mulk, Intesar Jung and Imad Nawaz Jung, Dr. Lawrie, Mr. Fardunjee Jamshedjee, Mr. G. Palmer and Mr. Stevens. All the arrangements at Bashir Bagh, where the young Prince will reside during his short stay at Hyderabad and the other places he will visit, are to be directly under the orders of Dr. Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon, who will be assisted by Messrs. Stevens and Buchanan.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, **Treacher and Co., Bombay.**

MR. HENNIKER HEATON AND THE POST OFFICE.

A FORMIDABLE INDICTMENT.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON has given notice that next session he will call attention to the following facts concerning the department of the Postmaster-General, and move a resolution:—

1. That the cost of posting a letter from France, Germany, or Russia to British India is only 2½d., while the charge from the United Kingdom to British India is 5d.

2. That the postage to Aden, to Afghanistan, to British India, to Ceylon, to China, to Japan, to Persia, to Siam, to Tonkin, to Hong Kong, to Labuan, to the Straits Settlements, to the Dutch colonies, to the Portugues colonies, to the Spanish colonies, to the Congo, to Madagascar, to Zanzibar, to Mauritius, to Seychelles, to the Gold Coast, to Sierra Leone, to Senegal, Reunion, New Caledonia, Cape Verd Islands, Mozambique, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Chili, and to the Cape, is 50 per cent. more from England than from France or Germany.

3. That a letter may be posted in New York for Singapore and carried there, via England, in our mail steamers for a total charge of 2½d., where as a letter from England for Singapore is charged 5d.

4. That the ocean postage from Germany to Australia is 20 pfennigs, or less than 2½d. per letter; and from Germany to the savage land of New Guinea, via Australia, only the same is charged —2½d., whereas the charge from England to Australia by the all-sea route is 4d. per letter.

5. That the postage of a letter from England to America, 3000 miles, is 2½d., whilst for the much more expensive journey from New York to San Francisco overland, a distance exceeding 3000 miles, the postage is only a 1d.

6. That many British merchants and newspaper proprietors in London post a large quantity of letters in France for India and China, thereby saving 50 per cent. in the cost of postage.

7. That the practice of sending English newspapers to France to be posted there for India is perfectly legal.

8. That although the French Government charges 50 per cent. less than the British Government for postage of letters and newspapers to 40 of our British colonies and dependencies, yet the French Government expends 26,156,498f., or over £1,062,000, for subventions to steam companies to various parts of the world, whilst England, with far more colonies, only spends £641,000 a year as subventions to the English steam companies.

9. That the French Government recognise the subventions as a means to build up in France an auxiliary naval power; to extend commerce; and to cut out British trade with British possessions.

10. That there are in Shanghai English, French, and German post offices, and that the postage of letters to England, if sent through the French or German post office there, is 2½d., but, if posted in the English post office at the same place, the charge is 5d., per letter.

11. That there are in Zanzibar French and English post offices, and that the postage to England for letters sent through the French post office is 2½d., and the postage for England through the English post office is 5d.

12. That a letter posted in France for New Caledonia is only charged 25 centimes, or 2½d., and from England to New Caledonia the charge is 4d. per letter; whereas a letter to Australia by the same route and even in the same ship, 1000 miles nearer England, is charged 5d.

13. The cost of postage from England to Queensland, via Brindisi, is 6d., and from Queensland to England 4d., and the postage from Fiji to England is 10d., and from England to Fiji 6d.

14. That it costs the public £5 to send 200 letters to Australia, but that a parcel of the same weight will go for 3s. 6d. in the same steamer.

15. That letters for Australia, via Brindisi, are charged more than £1,792 per ton postage; but that newspapers by the same route to Australia are only charged £37 per ton.

16. That letters for British sailors at Sydney, and all other ports on the Australian station, are now forwarded by the all-sea route for 1d. each letter, but 4d. is charged to all other poor people.

17. That newspapers under 4oz. in weight are charged 1½d. to Ceylon, but only 1d. to Sydney, Australia, 5000 miles further, although the Australian mail steamers call at Ceylon.

18. That newspapers are sent from Tasmania to England free of charge, but that newspapers from England to Tasmania are charged 1d. each.

19. That a newspaper 11oz. in weight may be sent from Australia to England for 1d., but a newspaper only 4oz. in weight can be sent from England to Australia for the same money.

20. That the cost of sending circulars to Persia, via Russia, is 4d., but by the Brindisi mail the charge is 1½d.

21. That, making allowance for the difference in exchange, a merchant in Austria can post 120 letters for £1 to England; whereas a merchant in England can only post 96 letters to Austria for the same money.

22. That whilst the postage on book packets and patterns to Australia and New Zealand is 1d. for 1 ounce and 4d. for 4 ounces, it costs no less than 8d. to send a packet weighing 4¼ ounces, or, in other words, 4d. for an extra half-ounce.

23. That the postage in Australia is cheaper than in Europe, and that the charge from Sydney to New Zealand, from 1000 to 1500 miles, the postage is 2d., whilst from London to Paris, 300 miles, it is 2½d.

24. That at least 25,000 newspapers are posted for Australia annually, and are not forwarded through insufficient postage or other causes.

25. That the rate of postage of letters for New Zealand by the all-sea route per P. and O. Company or Orient Company is 4d. per ounce, but by the all-sea route per the New Zealand Company's steamers it is 6d. per ounce, although all these letters are put on board these steamers at the same port, Plymouth, and that the letters bearing the 4d. rate often arrive in quicker time than those which bear the 6d. postage rate.

26. That the British Government now pays noncontracting steamers only 1s. 8d. per lb. for the carriage of mails from Southampton to New York, and about forty foreign letters go to the pound, so that the carriage amounts to ⅛d. per letter; yet the postage charged is 2½d. per letter.

27. That the cost to the British Government for the carriage of mails to America now amounts to £100,000 per annum, and the receipts exceed £185,000 per annum, leaving a profit of £85,000 a year.

28. That the correspondence posted in the United Kingdom for the United States has more than doubled in the ten years from 1877 to 1887. In the former year, 116,441lb. of letters and 1,310,908lb. of newspapers and other articles were despatched. In the latter year, 337,855lb. of letters and 2,780,625 lb. of newspapers and other articles were despatched.

29. That the income of the Post Office from English and Australian correspondence is increasing at the rate of £10,000 a year, and the correspondence between England and America at the rate of £20,000 a year.

30. That whereas friend writes to friend in England forty letters a year, Australians write to England but one letter each in two years, though half the people were born in Great Britain and Ireland.

31. That though 300,000 emigrants leave the old country every year the postage is prohibitory to most of these poor people, and no effort is made to keep up between divided members of families that natural affection which is so considerable a factor in patriotism and an element in Imperial Federation.

32. That last year, to show their love for the old folks at home our kith and kin beyond the seas, 129,761 middle-class people in Australia, sent to Great Britain and Ireland the sum of £447,612—that is, considerably more than £1200 a day—in postal money orders from £1 to £5.

33. That from the United States of America there was received last year in postal orders from 391,662 people by their relatives in this country £1,410,948.

34. That 78,340 middle-class people in Canada sent no less than £207,667 to their friends in this country and 35,403 people in the South African colonies of the Cape and Natal sent £128,771—a total of nearly 2½ millions.

35. That from 600,000 people in the colonies and in the United States of America no less a sum than £2,500,000 was received last year in small money orders by their poor relatives in Great Britain and Ireland.

36. That the exports exceed 152 millions to the colonies, while the imports from the colonies exceed 137 millions; that the approximated naval defence of the Empire is 506 ships, manned by 106,000 sailors, and that notwithstanding these facts of our mighty Empire the Postma

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

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of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic **infallible, and preservative**

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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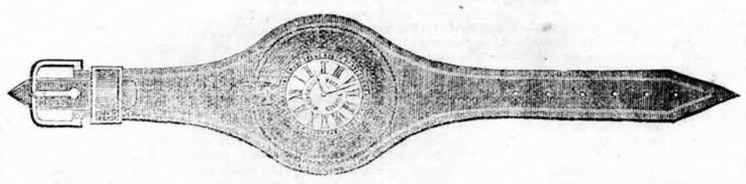

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Pears' Transparent SOAP

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Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
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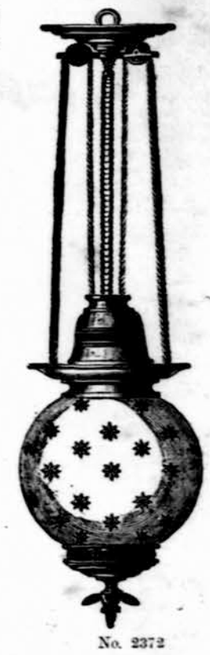

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OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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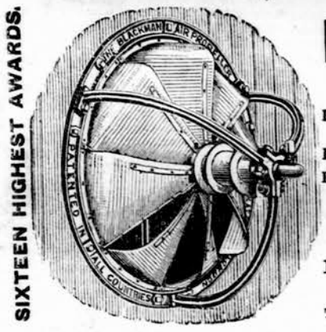

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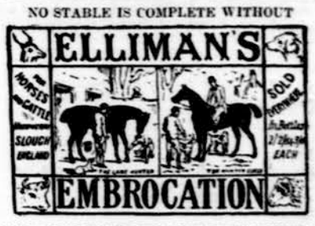

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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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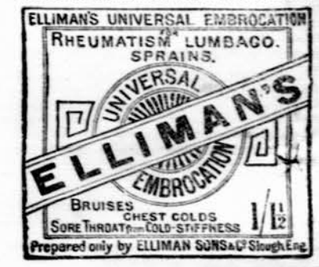

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